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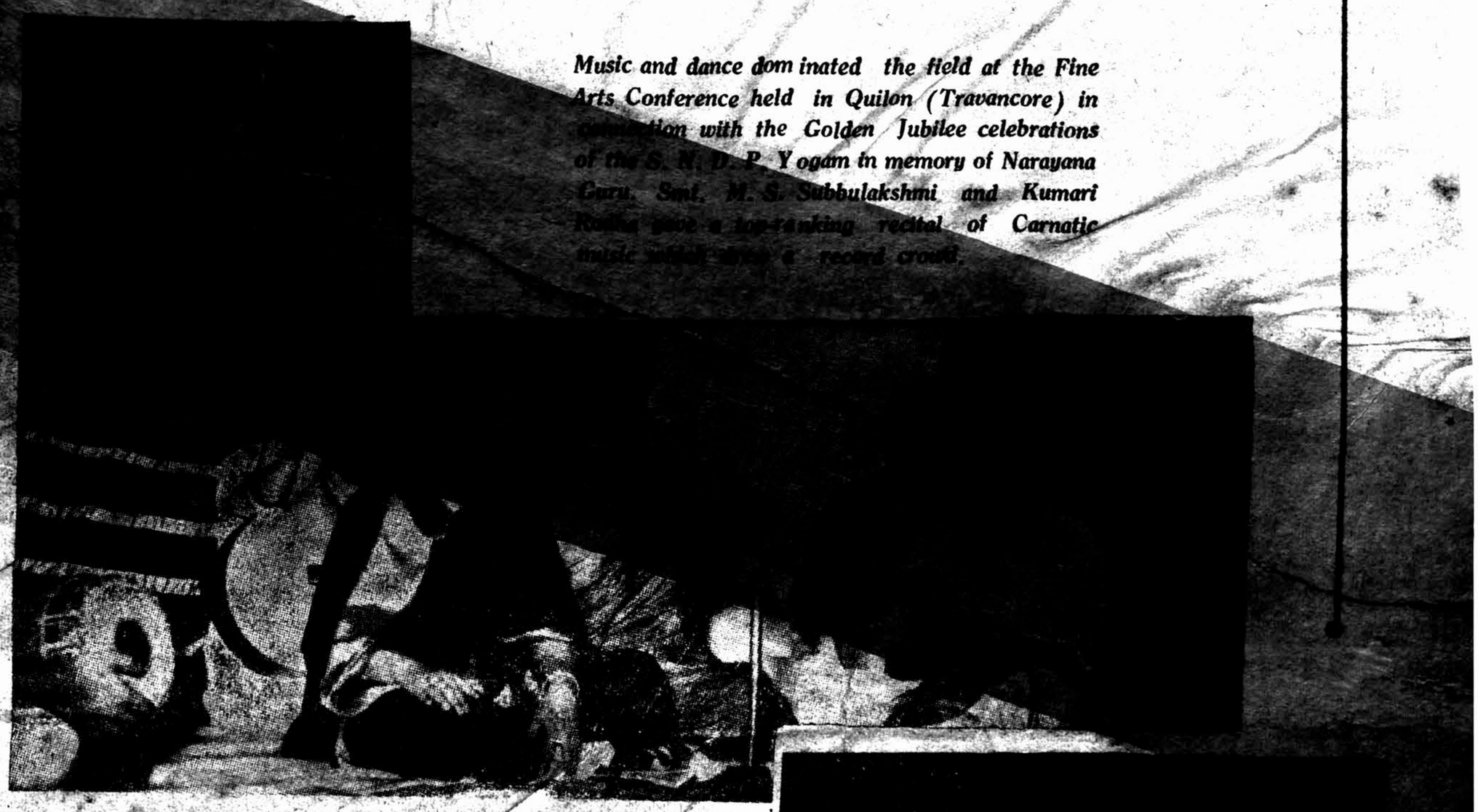
• ARTISTES TO THE FORE AT QUILON •



Music and dance dominated the field at the Fine Arts Conference held in Quilon (Travancore) in connection with the Golden Jubilee celebrations of the S. N. D. P. Yogam in memory of Narayana Guru. Smt. M. S. Subbulakshmi and Kumari Rosha gave a top-ranking recital of Carnatic music which drew a record crowd.

(Right) Smt. Indrani Rahman, (Miss India) the well-known Bharat Natya dancer in picturesque "Abhinaya" during the dance recital at Quilon Conference (Below) Smt. T. Suryakumari (Miss Madras) giving a concert during the S. N. D. P. Golden Jubilee Celebrations. —Republic photos

Last Indian Owner Of Kohinoor

SEE PAGE 5

The Indian Air Force

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BY B. NARPATI

THE Indian Air Force, which celebrated its 20th birthday on April 1, has not yet attained a stature big enough to be compared with the Air Forces of some of the Western powers. It has, undoubtedly, a long way to go before it can aspire to be of a size commensurate with the vastness of its homeland, and of a proportion within the country's defence pattern in keeping with the now universally recognised predominence of an air-arm in modern warfare.

It is, however, encouraging that the past record of the Service has caught the public eye, and it is also mindful of the necessity of not resting on its reputation. The dictates of the "Air Age", and the public support that the I.A.F. continues to enjoy, foreshadow that it is an expanding Service.

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As a result of the recommendations made by the Skeine Committee, nearly a quarter of a century ago, it was felt necessary to institute an air-arm as a part of the country's defence Services. The I.A.F. came into being on April 1, 1933, by an Act of the Indian Legislature. A handful of Cranwell-trained air-crew, and a few Indian ground technicians manning a half-flight strength of Wapiti aircraft, were all that the I.A.F. had at its birth. The newly-born Service did not make any spectacular addition to its man-power or equipment for a few years thereafter. But, soon after it was side by side with the Royal Air Force, in "watch and ward" and Army Cooperation duties in the North West Frontier, it continued to gain operational experience.

With the outbreak of World War II, the Indian Air Force—by now just one single-flight force—was given an opportunity to see action over the hostile skies of Burma. By devotion to duty and skill in airmanship displayed by all ranks of the I.A.F. in the Burma operations, the authorities decided to expand the Service. From 1942 till the end of the war, the I.A.F. continued to undergo expansion and modernization in its manpower, training facilities, equipment and permanent bases.

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Partition in August 1947 caused an unhealthy and abrupt dislocation in the growth of the Service. But even during this crucial period of reorganisation and consolidation of the Service, the Indian Air Force was called upon to lend its hand in Jammu and Kashmir. Its exploits there, in the shape of transport and Army co-operation work, are now history.

The I.A.F. has succeeded in reorganising and modernising itself during the past five years or so. A number of new training institutions, both for flying and ground, technical and non-technical training, have sprung up. An "all-through" training system peculiar to the Indian Air Force has been introduced. Modern equipment has been acquired. Generally speaking the Indian Air Force can call itself a well-balanced, compact, air-arm. During the past three years, when certain areas of the country suffered catastrophe as a result of earthquake and floods, the I.A.F. was able to organise airlift of food and medical supplies over the affected areas at very short notice.

By its past and present record of service, it has earned the confidence of the general public. It received tributes from the National leaders, including the Prime Minister, who said: "In a military sense, India, compared to the great countries of the world is weak. We have—and I am proud of it—a fine Defence Services, a fine Army, a fine Navy and a small but a fine Air Force".

WEEK-END FUN

A burglar entered a building and saw a notice on the safe: "Don't waste dynamite, the safe is open. Just turn the knob."

He did so. The place was flooded with light; a bell clanged loudly.

As he was being taken off to prison he said: "My confidence in human nature has been rudely shaken."

* * *

To his surprise, the jailer at a Nebraska prison once received a letter addressed to an inmate who wasn't registered at his institution. While searching his memory for the inmate's name, on the chance that the addressee had been in the jail at some previous time, the jailer happened to turn the envelope over.

A note, scribbled in pencil on the back of the envelope, helped to make the situation clear. It read: "If not in jail yet, please hold until he arrives."

* * *

An escaped lunatic recently was recaptured while he was offering a lady his seat in the subway.

* * *

"By goodness, you have a marvellous cook!" gushed the guest. "She has taken the most enormous pains with everything she has put before me."

"There, there, you flatter me," purred the hostess. "I'll be sure to tell her you enjoyed your food."

* * *

Mrs. Walker could not believe that anyone could yield up the wonderful privilege of being her cook to go to work for Mrs. Sommers.

"Does Mrs. Sommers know you've only worked for me six weeks?" she demanded.

"Yes ma'am," Anne replied solemnly. "She said that if I'd managed to stay with you for that long it was good enough reference for her!"

* * *

"You've already had leave, my man, to see your wife off on a journey—for your mother-in-law's funeral—for your little girl's measles—your boy's christening—what is it now?"

"I'm going to get married, sir."

* * *

"Dat wasn't a bad epigram of de judge's" said Plodding Pete.

"What did he say?"

"Thoity days."

"Dat ain't no epigram, is it?"

"Sure it is. I asked a fellow what an epigram is, and he says it's a short sentence dat sounds light but gives you considerable to think about."

* * *

"I am sorry to have to tell you this, but your wife is losing her mind."

"I don't wonder at it. She's been giving me pieces of it for years."

* * *

"My boy friend kept me standing in the rain for an hour before he proposed."

"What did you say?"

"This is so sodden!"

* * *

After the family had been increased to three it was decided to employ a girl as nursemaid. "My husband is very particular whom we engage," said the mistress to the girl who applied for the job." "Are you faithful? Have you a kind and loving disposition? Will you—"

"Excuse me, madam," said the girl, "but am I to take care of the baby or your husband?"

* * *

Tommy was asked the difference between prose and poetry. He pondered for a while and then said: "There was a young man named Rees, who went into the sea up to his ankles.

"That's prose," he said. "But if the water had been a few inches higher it would have been poetry."

Diner (suspiciously): "Why do you call this 'Enthusiastic' stew?"

Waiter: "Because the chef put everything he had into it."

* * *

"Have you a speaking acquaintance with that lady?"

"I have a listening acquaintance of long standing. She is my wife."

* * *

"I saw the doctor today about my loss of memory."

"What did he do?"

"Made me pay him in advance."

"I hope", said the girl's father impressively, "you realize that when you marry my daughter you will be getting a very big-hearted and generous girl."

"Oh, I do sir," responded the fiance fervently, "and I trust she has inherited those fine qualities from her father."

* * *

That annoying rattle in the rear of your car can be easily eliminated by making her sit in the front seat.

LAST ACT ?

'Let's pray the cold war doesn't kill it'
—Back in "The Chicago Sun-Times".

PUT OUT FIRES BY MAKING A NOISE

THE fireman of the future won't have to worry about falling off a ladder or tripping over his hose. He won't have to freeze in the winter. Instead, he'll be able to do his work much better than it's done now—and remain in the fire-station. So says Dale K. Auck, fire prevention expert for the U.S. Federation of Mutual Fire Insurance Companies and an authority on fire-fighting methods.

Auck believes that the fireman of tomorrow will put out fires by beaming high frequency sound waves at them. The use of water and other present methods will be discarded.

"In a laboratory," he says, "you can bend or diminish the flame of a Bunsen burner by bouncing sound waves against it. There's no reason why the same thing couldn't be done with bigger blazes as our knowledge of sound increases."

Auck's fire station of the future would consist of a large self-powered generator. This would have a dish-shaped antenna, similar to a radar search screen. When fire broke out, the fireman would aim the antenna at it, the generator would send out super-sonic frequencies and—poof—that would be that.

Besides large-scale models, smaller sound generators might also be developed. These would be installed in buildings just like present-day sprinkler systems.

"We're still using the same old fire extinguishing agent—water—that we've been using for ages," Auck says. "All we've done is to improve its application technique. It's time that we looked for a better agent, and sound waves may be the answer."

Auck, an electrical engineer, doesn't let his forecast of the future end with sound waves. He predicts such wonders as solar heating and the wireless transmission of power.

Headaches For Experts

If it does come, solar heating will provide new headaches for the safety experts. It will have to be well insulated. But it will also eliminate many present hazards by doing away with heating units that use combustile materials.

As for power transmission, Auck points out that small amounts of electricity can already be transmitted from one point to another without wires in the laboratory. He foresees the day when power for homes will be received in much the same manner as we now get radio programmes.

Auck concedes that his predictions may seem fantastic. "But it must be noted," he says, "that the rate of technical change is increasing rapidly. Advances that might have taken 100 years to achieve some time ago may now be realities within twenty-five to fifty years."

The insurance expert says one of the biggest worries in the fire protection field is the large number of new homes being sold in a semi-finished conditions. This leaves their completion to the whims of the owner, a dangerous prospect when it comes to installing electricity.

"When amateurs install even the best electrical equipment," he explains, "installation standards are ignored, and the home may become unsafe from the fire viewpoint. Insurance companies may have to get tougher and demand a certified wiring job."

The Lost Button

*

BY JAROSLAV HASEK

The worst that can happen to a man is to discover obvious shortcomings in his attire. He may even be prevented from appearing in society, for society makes no distinction between bachelors and married men, demanding from both a certain degree of respectability. Not to have one's trousers buttons in order arouses considerable disgust in many well-bred people. Society does not take an objective view of this matter, nor does society take into consideration either the illogical or the unjust.

Society looks upon a bachelor who may be a very nice man, but who would not sew on the buttons of his trousers and [illegible] to be kind enough to [illegible] the [illegible]

The wealth of Hasek-tales is such that it inundates the reader with a violent, irrepressible fire-work display of wit. The facets of this wit are many: from sharp political satire, devastating ridicule, to quiet humour drawing on subjects which at first glance would seem to offer small or no opportunity for calling forth laughter. In these Hasek laughed at human frailties, including his own, at men's sensitive spots, their pugnaciousness, their conceited condescension and their clumsiness. This story belongs to the last type.

And so the bachelor has no alternative, if he wishes to preserve his good reputation, but to sew his button on his trousers himself.

●

If somebody comes forward with the objection that the bachelor should have taken this delicate matter to the gentleman's tailor who made him those particular trousers, then all who share this view are mistaken, for if I were to go to my tailor and say: "Here are my trousers with a button and two missing; please sew them on for me," I should certainly be exposing myself to ridicule. For sewing on of a button seems to be such a trifle not only for the tailor but for the whole of the broad public, and everybody would be astonished to hear of a man whose tailor had to sew his buttons on for him. It would appear that the bachelor would be a ne'er-do-nothing in the eyes of the world, a spoiled and pampered creature, a stuck-up idiot, and so on.

For these reasons I decided to sew my button on myself.

At first I substituted a pin for the lost button. Once in the train the said pin penetrated through the material to my body, and therefore I decided that I must sew the button on, and not merely pin it.

I must confess in all cynicism that when I first observed the loss of that button it made a dramatic impression on me. It was not until the night, when I remembered some of the jokes which had followed me the whole evening in the cafe, and which I had been unable to prevent myself when I buttoned up my coat, that I finally took the decision to sew on another button, which I took off my jacket for that purpose. If there is a button missing on one's jacket it is not so bad as the painful loss of one trouser button. The jacket looks as if it were carelessly buttoned up, which is a habit of bachelors, as I know from my own experience. Nobody is shocked by it. But it is quite a different

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Huks Strike Bargain With Reactionaries

PARTIES AND POLITICS IN PHILIPPINES ELECTION

PHILIPPINES like all other South-East Asiatic countries is in ferment. In this article, the author describes the conditions prevailing today in that country on the eve of forthcoming general elections.

BY PIERRE BRISARD

Will the Communist-inspired Huk resurgents actively participate in the forthcoming November elections which will decide whether incumbent President Flpidio Quirino or former defence secretary Ramon Magsaysay will lead the Philippines for the next four years?

This question has been puzzling political observers who have been watcing with growing interest the insurgents' attitude and wonder whether the communists will cast their lot with Quirino in an attempt to thwart Magsaysay's bid for power.

The Huks have already manifested interest in the forthcoming elections in two circular letters signed by Huk Supremo Luis Taruc and Secretary General Jesus Lava of the Communist Party of the Philippines. These circulars are certainly a radical departure from the Huk political line in the 1951 elections, since they now urge the Huk faithful to campaign and vote for candidates "who are for peace and oppose American imperialists."

HUKS HOLD THE KEY

The documents neither favour Magsaysay nor Quirino, but declare the Huks will support the candidate who shows signs of "being for peace and opposing American imperialism." The circular touched off speculation here as to whether the administration liberals led by the vociferously anti-Communist President Quirino are not trying to wean over the Huks, in order to foil the presidential bid of Magsaysay, whose popularity is now skyrocketting all over the country.

Observers have been piecing together the following facts which though not conclusive are worth considering:

1. Quirino, his justice and acting defence secretary, Oscar Castelo, Liberal Party Chairman Fugenio Perez and many other Liberal congressmen and senators recently launched a campaign against "American interference in the Philippines."

They pointedly accused the American embassy and various American agencies—mainly the Mutual Security Agency—as well as American individuals of "meddling in Filipino internal affairs". This vitriolic campaign, carried out relentlessly by administration stalwarts, drew "congratulation letters" from Huk Supremo Luis Taruc. Recipients were various Liberal personalities, among them being Fugenio Perez and Rsp. Diosdada Macpagal, chairman of the lower house foreign affairs committee.

FAKE LETTERS

The Liberals forthwith denounced the letters as "fakes" concocted by the opposition Nationalists who wanted to discredit the Administration, although they did not submit the said letters to handwriting experts to substantiate the charges.

2. The capture of Taruc's 17-year-old son Romeo early April was effected under conditions causing considerable eyebrow - raising. Romeo was arrested when trying to pass through an army checkpoint north of Manila. In no time, he issued a statement urging his father to surrender.

The opposition was quick to point out "no known sane Huk, much less Haruc's son would ever try to pass through an army checkpoint," adding that Romeo Taruc was spotted several days before in one of the best known hotels in the heart of Manila.

3. The army drive aimed at capturing the Taruc hideout in Mount Arayat recently abruptly halted the very moment field reports announced that Taruc was surrounded after five of his personal bodyguards had been slain and all escape routes plugged.

4. Radio station DZBC, owned by retired judge Antonio Quirino, (Tony) younger brother of the president, continuously broadcast this message: "Taruc contact Tony important." Broadcast of the message ceased abruptly 10 days before Romeo Taruc was "captured."

5. Several meetings held by the opposition Nationalist Party were recently broken up by armed Huks in Central Luzon.

PEKING RADIO

6. The Peking radio openly came out against Magsaysay dubbing him a "fascist militarist."

Though none of the foregoing facts are conclusive, observers appraised them as somehow giving teeth to rumours (spread in Nationalist circles) of a tentative "plot" between the administration, Liberals and Huk rebels.

The opposition charged that Tony Quirino was deputized by the President to act as his go-between to propose a "bargain" with Huk leaders. According to the same sources, the bargain was approximately as follows:

1. Luis Taruc would surrender to the government with a few followers.

2. The administration would give the Huks a large sum of money with a general amnesty to be proclaimed after his surrender.

3. The Huks would be allowed to keep their arms in areas where they were strongest as a guarantee the administration would keep part of the bargain.

ELECTORAL TRUCE?

4. The army would stop all operations against the Huks who would also abstain from armed activity during the electoral period. The Nationalists further charged this arrangement was only an "electoral pact" to promote Quirino's election bid, but would not range beyond the November elections.

No doubt the advantages Quirino and the Liberal administration would gain from "the bargain", if such exists, are evident. Such restoration of peace and order throughout the country undoubtedly would boost Quirino's chances in the coming elections and deflates the popularity of Magsaysay who rode to renown on his achievement against the Huks as defence secretary.

The administration could then boast as having succeeded where Magsaysay failed. With "legalized" Huk gangs in Central Luzon (where at present Magsaysay is overwhelmingly popular) going on an "electoral rampage", the Liberal Party can gain a majority in this densely populated area.

LESSER OF EVILS

Independent observers here, even if not entirely taken in by rumours, distinguish two currents among the Huks:

1. The leaders and top brass, all died-in-the-wool communists, consider Magsaysay as the greatest danger to the Huk movement. The Quirino Liberals are allegedly desirous of perpetuating the Philippine's feudal agriculture economy, but to the Huks, this appears as the lesser of two evils.

2. The rank and file, mostly disgruntled peasants without any Marxist education, are attracted by M. Magsaysay's announced determination to institute land reforms; this was recently demonstrated by a series of small incidents in Central Luzon and the Visayas Islands.

Observers theorize communist leaders in this country would rather help to re-elect "reactionary bourgeois" like Quirino than support a reformer already dubbed by Peking—Mecca of Asian communism—as a "fascit-militarist" like Magsaysay.

Whether the Pilipino communists are prepared to trust the "bourgeois reactionaries" enough to accept the alleged bargain remains to be seen.

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STARS AT THE PREMIERE

Popular screen stars Kamini Kaushal and Usha Kiran taken at the release of the picture 'Jhanjar' at Roxy last week.

OUR DELHI LETTER — From Our Correspondent

LET NOT RED MENACE USHER IN FASCISM

Nehru's Plain Talk To Top Civilians

THAT Communist tactics of creating chaos and cashing on disorder would not lead to the establishment of Communism, but would result in Fascism, was the gist of talk that Pt. Nehru gave to top civilians. He declared that India would not hesitate to alter her democratic structure, in case Democracy was unable to cope up with the "Red" menace.

NEW DELHI, (By Air).

THE Prime Minister recently addressed some of the senior-most members of the Civil Services. Dealing with the Communist menace, the Prime Minister referred to the Russian and Chinese Revolutions, each of which had a long history that could not be duplicated elsewhere. The Prime Minister asserted that the Communist line of action, that something could be achieved by creating disorder, was immature and childish thinking. In Germany for example, the Communist attempt to create disorder and conflict led not to Communism but to Hitler.

Nobody knew what the attempts in India might lead to, but revolutionary ideology and technique were still based on a period when modern states and modern weapons were not quite so powerful as they were today. The changes were so great today that no state could be overwhelmed by a rebel. The old revolutionary tactics could not be successful today with any Government which had an army more or less faithful to it. India might face the situation by ceasing to be wholly democratic. If in the ultimate analysis it was felt that something was happening which could not be controlled with the existing structure, then the structure would have to be changed. It would be great pity, because it would be a failure of democracy.

LINGUISTIC STATES

The Prime Minister also dealt at some length with the linguistic states. The most important thing for India was integration. The national movement integrated India negatively, namely that it integrated as opposed to the Alien Power. It was however difficult to integrate without having to oppose somebody else. The Prime Minister had no doubt that in case of a challenge to India from outside, they would all unite. "But even when there is no challenge we must hold together to gain strength."

Some comments are necessary. Firstly, realism in the Prime Minister has indicated the limits of democracy. Democracy cannot function, if the opposition to Government adopts non-democratic methods to wrest power.

The Prime Minister has therefore given a clear warning that the existing democratic structure might have to be scrapped, if it could not control the forces of lawlessness and disorder. Another pointed observation of the Prime Minister related to the Army. No state could be overwhelmed by a rebel, he said.

PAKISTAN'S ROLE

The Journal of the East India Association, "Asian Review" for April contains an account of a speech by Khawaja Nazimuddin which he made before the Association on December 10, 1952, from which the following is lifted:—

"We must remember that not only is Pakistan by virtue of its man-power the third largest country in Asia, but that its geographical location invests it with special strategic significance. As you are aware, West Pakistan rubs shoulders with the Middle East and borders on that region surrounding the Persian Gulf where perhaps the greatest oil reserves of the world are located. On the other hand, East Pakistan abuts upon Burma, and has a vital interest in the problems affecting the countries in South-East Asia. As such Pakistan occupies a pivotal position in the political geography of Asia. This simple geographical fact imposes upon Pakistan special responsibilities in the international sphere and has a necessary bearing on its foreign relations. By virtue of its location, Pakistan constitutes a buffer to protect the Indo-Pakistan subcontinent against any incursion through the traditional routes that lie along the mountain passes in the north-west. This means that, not only in its own interest, but in the interest also of peace on the sub-continent, Pakistan must be militarily and politically strong. That indeed is the principal objective of our national policy.

On the other hand, geographical contiguity as well as identity of economic interests and our cultural affinities tend naturally to draw us closer to the Middle East, and the Muslim world in general. We seek closer relations with Muslim countries, not indeed with the object of establishing a rival power bloc, but in the hope that we might thereby help to strengthen the forces of democracy and peace which animate the Muslim world."

VOICE AND ECHO

The Journal also contains an article by Mr. M. A. H. Ispahani, Pakistani High Commissioner in London with a caption, "Pakistan today and tomorrow" from which the following is lifted:—

"Pakistan's geographical location gives it a special strategic significance, West Pakistan rubs shoulders with the Middle East and borders on that region surrounding the Persian Gulf where the greatest oil reserves are situated. East Pakistan borders on Burma and has a vital intrest in the problems affecting the countries in South-East Asia. This simple geographical fact gives Pakistan special responsibilities in the international sphere. This fact also has a bearing on its foreign relations. In its own interest and also in the interest of peace on the sub-continent, Pakistan must be militarily, politically, and economically strong. Geographical contiguity and identity of economic interest and also our cultural affinities tend naturally to draw us closer to the Middle East and to the Muslim world in general. We seek closer relations with Muslim countries, not with the object of establishing a rival power bloc but in the hope that we might thereby help to

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Historic Site Of Buddhism

HINDU MOHANTS TO HAND OVER BODH GAYA TEMPLE

BUDDHISTS and the Hindus will celebrate the Baisakhi Purnima Day (May 28), the anniversary of Buddha's last earthly life.

The occasion is specially significant to the Buddhists all the world over, for the historic Buddha Gaya or Bodh Gaya temple will be handed over to the Mahabodhi Society of India by the Hindu Mohants, the same day. For Centuries, the Bodh Gaya temple has been owned and managed by the Hindu Mohants, who are strict followers of the Vedanta School of thought.

By Dr. Ganga Prosad Pandey

IT was here in Bodh Gaya the Lion of the Sakyas shook his shaggy manes and flung off the dust of Maya. It is the place where the man reached the highest apex of religious experience.

The spot is yet redolent of love and renunciation and one can still hear amidst stones and tiles of ages the tender voice of Buddha trembling with pity and proclaiming in strident voice the universal brotherhood and equality of man.

BUDDHA'S VOW

Here one day, Lord Buddha sat down under the 'pipal' tree and took a grim vow that he would have no rest before he had attained the perfect knowledge, even if his skin, his nerves and his sinews wasted away and his blood dried up.

The forces of evil were up against him and harassed him by all ways possible, but his edifice was founded on a rock and nothing could make him shake from his purpose.

When the dawn broke on the waters of Nairanjana, the demons of darkness and their King Maro had fled away.

In the first watch of the night, Sakya Singha had a kaleidescope view of his previous lives; in the second watch, he had the knowledge of all the present states of being; in the third, he had perception of the chain of cause and effect and at dawn he knew that on the knowledge of which nothing remains unknown. He saw the unity in variety, the one in the multitude.

FIRST MESSAGE

The first message that had come to him he delivered unto his pupils at Sarnath in a sermon:-

"Avoid extremes of wordly pleasures and useless austerities and take to the Golden Mean which alone can take a man to wisdom and Nirvana. His eightfold paths consisted of right views, right aspirations, right speech, right conduct, right living, right effort, right—mindfulness and right meditation. He also taught his pupils about pain, its origin, its cessation and the path that leads to the cessation.

This message took all India by storm and royal missionaries went out in all directions, east, west, north, and south to preach it. It remade the history of India and gave birth to new conceptions and aesthetics, morals and politics.

The temple of Bodh Gaya is a heavy stone structure with a height of 160 feet. It shoots up like an arrow into the immensity of the horizon. Raising up from a broad solid base, it gets more and more slender in its upward surge towards the infinite. As if to balance the main structure and to keep it in its position without any variation, there are four corners of the principal shrine, four copies of the central structure. Outside the temple are Chaitya windows, pilasters and grooved-wheel decorations.

Just as the Egyptian and the Assyrian monarchs bought off from quarries immense slabs of stone to give defiant utterance to their jubilant sense of splendour, power and grandeur, so the Indian artists sought to convey infinity and artistic creation by duplication and repetition of the same motif time and again.

Dr. D. B. Spooner of the Archaelogical Survey of India during his field work in Pataliputra several years back came across a terra-cotta plaque which bore the representation of a shrine, which the learned doctor identified as the original temple of Bodh Gaya. The terra-cotta plaque had a 'karosthi' inscription on it, and so its date may be about the second or third century A.D. So that is the earliest representation of the Bodh Gaya temple.

RECENT DISCOVERY

Every age of Indian history has contributed something to the aesthetics of Bodh Gaya. A recent discovery of the Asiatic Society reveals an interesting theory which shows the close connection between Hinduism and Buddhism. The following is a translation of a Sanskrit inscription rendered by Charles Wilkins, and the inscription is carved on a stone found at Bodh Gaya by Mr. Wilmot in 1875.

"In the midst of a wild dreadful forest flourshing with trees and abounding in fruits and roots, infested with lions and tigers and destitute of human society, reside Buddha, the author of happiness and a portion of Narayana. The diety 'Haree' who is the Lord Hareesh, the possessor of all appeared in the ocean of natural beings at the close of Dwapara, and in the beginning of Kalijoog.

"One illustrious Amardeva, a Brahmin who was one of the members of the Council of Nine Jewels in the court of Vikramaditya, came here and discovered the place of Supreme Being, Buddha in the great forest. He endeavoured to render the God Buddha propitious by superior service and he remained in the forest for the space of 12 years, feeding upon roots and sleeping upon the bare earth and he performed the vow of a 'Moonie', and was without transgression. He was a man of infinite resolution with a compassionate heart. One night he had vision and heard a voice saying 'name whatever boon thou wantest'.

"Amardeva having heard this was astonished and with due reverence replied 'first give me a visit and then grant me such a boon.' He had another dream in the night and the voice said that 'how can there be apparition in the Kalijoog? The same reward may be obtained from the sight of an image as may be derived from the immediate visit of a diety.' Having heard this, he caused an image of the Supreme Spirit of Buddha. He also built a holy temple of wonderful construction and therein were set up the divine foot of Vishnoo, and in like manner of Brahma and the rest of divinities."

AMARDEVA'S ROLE

Amardeva reconstructed the temple which was built by Asoka in the sixth century A.D. The present shape of the temple was finally given by the Buddhist devotees from Burma in the year 1299 A.D. It is believed that the Burmans followed the line of least interference and kept to the original as far as possible. Restoration works were further carried out in the year 1880.

It has been often a subject of controversy whether there was any hostility or rivalry between Buddhism and Hinduism in India. It is said that Sankaracharya was a great opponent of Buddhism, but it is an absurd idea. It has been proved that his attitude towards Buddhism was quite reverential from the fact that he took steps to preserve the holy Buddhistic shrines.

Sister Nivedita had no hesitation in stating that "the idea that there were once in India two rival religions known as Hinduism and Buddhism respectively is a neat little European fiction intended to affect Asian politics in the way that is dear to the European heart."

NOT RIVALS

In another place, She wrote in connection with the Bodh Gaya temple, "Of how it has been preserved, India may surely be proud. The offering of sweet balls and the saying of certain texts at the foot of a particular tree may seem meaningless to the modern mind. The unlearned men and women who practise the rites may themselves be unaware of the historic link that they are perpetuating. But these kindergarten methods

(Continued on page 19 col. 5)

"NOW WHERE'S THAT ARK?"

Green in "The Providence Journal".

COME ON, GORA SINGH!

PATTER: By Asude

LET it be known to all concerned and also those unconcerned that King Kong has NOT accepted my challenge. I had it broadcast in Bombay and Bengal, the two places where he was likely to be. He cannot, therefore, plead ignorance. He knows that I am here, waiting for him. But he will not come. Let the Public draw its own conclusions.

First it was Dara Singh and then King Kong. I challenged both, it will be remembered, to Free Style Wrestling,—American, Indian, Phillipine, Chinese, or the Sumo style. Dara Singh had, at least, the courtesy to see me and politely refuse to fight. But look at this pseudo-man-mountain, King Kong. Not a word from him. The Public, as I said, will draw its own conclusions.

And now, all the newspapers are plastered over with the figures of two little boys, one going by the name of Gora Singh and the other Bert Assirati. These youngsters are spoiling for a fight, it is said. Both "ready to take on all comers." That is what is said. Well, here is a "comer." Come on, Gora.

Oh yes, I know all about this kid, Gora Singh, Weighs 4 mds. 18 seers, chest 57", height 5ft. 10., waist 56", round the thigh 36" etc. etc. Eats 1 seer of ghee, 12 seers of milk, 2 seers of almonds, and 2½ seers of "atta" for early tea, and grumbles of underfeeding. He would, he would.

It is said that he finds it difficult to come out in public. There is no tram-seat which will hold him. Taxi-drivers rush away when they see him in the offing. And the Calcutta boys hang on to his breasts and whatever else they can get a clutch of when they find him at large.

He has other difficulties. I understand that he does not know what has been happening to his feet for the last seven years. He does not know because he has not seen them for the last seven years. He cannot. He says that he has tried but never done it. He can see a fraction of the navel but no further down.

Now, 36" is nothing to me. I am 36" myself,—round the chest. I can take ghee, and milk, and almonds and "atta" just as he does. But I never complained of under-feeding. I can take any seat in any tram, and taxi-drivers simply keep waiting at street-corners on the off-chance of my wanting them. And no boy has yet hung on to my breasts.

What I mean is that it is not really necessary to absorb 12 seers of milk etc. etc. to show off. I am the proof of it. For, I, who have no more than eight teaspoonfuls of milk per diem with my tea and coffee, do want this kid to come and see who is the better man. It is not the ghee which does it. There are other things.

Gora Singh grieves that he could not fight Hamida Pahlwan because Hamida died before the affair could be arranged. Well, I am not dead yet, but I daresay, I shall have to join the majority some day, like the rest of them. If Gora Singh waits for that day and then starts whimpering that he could not fight me because I was dead,—well, the Public will draw its own conclusions. If he does mean what he says, let him hurry up.

And then, this man Assirati. You mark that though there is too much of a muchness between his name and mine,—he has the advantage of two 's' to his name over only one of mine. But that is neither here nor there. The question is, has he any other advantage over me? Let him come and find out.

"Assirati", a Bombay report runs, "who is holder of the British Empire and European titles, answering a battery of questions from pressmen said that the reason he had come down to India was to challenge all comers in the Indian style, the mode of ring-craft in which the Indians claimed to be world-beaters."

He is welcome. I do not know about "Indians." All I know is that I can beat that man in the Indian or any other style in exactly five minutes.

I have no doubt that when the Editor comes upon this sentence,—if he does,—he will do either of two things. He will break a pen-holder in the stress of emotion, or he will break into what is known as horse-laughter. In short, he will not take me seriously.

Let him not. All I say is that my challenge is there. For all the world to read. For this kid Gora Singh and the Assirati boy to read. If they will not pick up the gauntlet, the Public will draw its own conclusions. I could do no more.

Talking of belief,—I leave it to you to believe the following or not.

"In a written reply to a question by Mr. Ganpat Rau, *Mr. J. L. Hathi*, Deputy Minister, said that according to information available to the Government of India, elephants were employed occasionally in Assam for earthwork or bunds, in Cochin for dragging timber from forests, and in Uttar Pradesh for ploughing."

I do not know if you believe it. I do. There could be no reliable medium. After all, it is straight from the elephant's mouth,—or is it not?

I am piping down here. But remember the open challenge. It is still open. But will Gora and Bert reply?

LAST INDIAN OWNER OF THE 'KOHINOOR

Diamond Played With The Destiny Of Princes

BY E. P. MENON

THE Kohinoor diamond, so far as one can see at present, has little chance of returning to its native land. The Government of India have decided not to ask for its return. The story of how the stone finally left the shores of India may be of interest. Of equal interest is the lesser known story of its last Indian owner, the Maharaja Duleep Singh, son of Ranjit Singh, the Lion of the Punjab.

As regards the early history of the Kohinoor diamond, Lady Emily Dalhousie Login, wife of Sir John Login, who was in charge of the treasure house of Ranjit Singh after the conquest of the Punjab, and who was also guardian to the boy-Maharajah, gives the following account in her "Recollections of Court and Camp life."

"The original stone was found in the mines of Golconda and remained for generations in the possession of the Rajahs of Malwa from whom the Emperor Alaud-din obtained it by conquest. In 1526 it came into the hands of the Moghuls, till Nadir Shah the Persian, who conquered Mohammed Shah in 1739, got it from his vanquished foe by the ruse of exchanging turbans in token of friendship. But Nadir's son, Shah Rokh, lost it to the Durrani Ahmed Shah, and so it remained with the Afghan dynasty, till Shah Shujah, when driven from Kabul by Dost Mohammed, brought it in his flight to the dominions of Ranjit Singh who stipulated that the famous jewel should be the price of his hospitality and support to the fugitive."

Ruse Fails

Shah Shujah did not give up the diamond without a struggle. When Ranjit Singh's demands became pressing, the Shah sent him a huge topaz resembling the Kohinoor. But the Lahore jewellers easily saw through the deception and orders were given to place the Shah under restraint and prevent him from eating and drinking until the stone was given up. Eight hours of this treatment sufficed and the Kohinoor became the major item of Ranjit Singh's Toshkhana.

According to Fakir Noorud-din, Minister to Ranjit Singh, the latter asked Shah Shujah the value of the Kohinoor. The Shah's reply was:—

"It's value is 'good fortune' for whoever holds it is victorious over his enemies."

The Kohinoor was at that time set singly in an enamelled setting with strings, to be worn as an armlet. It was later on made into an ornament for the Maharajah's turban and changed once more into an armlet, in which form it passed into the hands of the British, when Ranjit Singh's Toshkhana became a prize of war at the surrender of the Sikh armies after the second Sikh war.

Last Journey

Misr Makraj, Treasurer to Ranjit Singh and his successors, Shere Singh and Duleep Singh finally handed over charge of the Kohinoor and the Toshkhana to Sir John Login on 3rd May 1949. The last journey of the Kohinoor is thus described by the officer who had charge of it:—

"The Kohinoor sailed from Bombay in H.M.S. Medea on 6th April (1850). I could not tell you at the time, for strict secrecy was observed, but I brought it from Lahore myself. I undertook the charge of it in a funk and never was so happy as when I got it into the Treasury at Bombay. It was sewn and double sewn into a belt secured round my waist, one end of the belt fastened to a chain round my neck. It never left me day or night except when I went to Dera Ghazi Khan, when I left it with Captain Ramsay, locked in a treasure chest and with strict" instructions that he was to sit upon it until I came back."

So passed the "good fortune" and along with it, the power and the glory of the House of Ranjit Singh, represented by the boy-Maharajah Duleep Singh who was just 12 years old.

The Last Sight

Once again Duleep Singh had the chance of holding the Kohinoor in his hands. His picture was being painted by order of Queen Victoria. He was asked whether he would like to see the famous gem, which, by that time, had been cut and altered in shape.

"I would give a good deal to hold it in my hand again," was the answer.

The gem duly arrived on Queen Victoria's order. The incident can best be described in Lady Login's own words:—

"At last, as if summoning up his resolution after a profound struggle, and with a deep sigh, he raised his eyes from the jewel, and just as the tension on my side came near breaking point, so that I was prepared for almost anything—even to seeing him in a sudden fit of madness, fling the precious talisman out of the open window by which he was standing, and the other spectators' nerves were equally on edge—he moved deliberately to where Her Majesty was standing, and with a deferential reverence, placed in her hands the famous diamond with the words: **It is to me, Ma'am, the greatest pleasure to have thus the opportunity, as a loyal subject, of myself tendering to my Sovereign, the Kohinoor."**

To go back somewhat, in 1847, the Maharajah was taken away from his mother, the Maharanee Jinda Kaur. The latter was first confined at Sheikhupra and then at the fortress of Chunar. In 1849 she escaped in the disguise of a fakirnee and sought refuge in Nepal, but there, the Prime Minister, Jung Bahadur, was under British influence and she passed her life in misery. The Maharajah meanwhile was kept at Fategarh in what was then the United Provinces.

Baptism

Under the constant supervision of his British mentors, the little Prince was taught to look up to everything British as the highest and the best. To be a Britisher as far as possible became his highest ambition and it was, therefore, nothing to be wondered at that he decided to adopt the Britishers' religion. He was baptised on March 8th 1853, the water used being taken from the Ganges as a concession to Indian sentiment.

Soon afterwards Duleep Singh was permitted to leave for England, returning to India only on two short flying visits. In England the Maharajah was assigned the rank of Premier Prince of India and treated as the equal of European Princes. His greatest desire, when he came of marriageable age, was to enter into an alliance with a girl of a noble British family and found a family with a British title. But British noble families did not want a black son-in-law, Prince though he was, and time after time, the Maharajah was snubbed politely when his matrimonial ambitions became too pressing.

Gauramma Of Coorg

Queen Victoria had other ideas on the subject. There was at that time in England as ward of the Queen, an Indian Princess, Victoria Gauramma, daughter of the last Rajah of Coorg, another of the tragic victims of the East India Company. The rulers of Coorg had invested largely in East India Company stock and on the charge that the last of them was guilty of 'contumacy' the stock was confiscated and no interest paid. The Rajah tried to raise a rebellion, but was seized and sent to Benares as a political prisoner. The Princess who was his daughter was sent to England in childhood.

Matrimony

The only snag was that the young people seemed to have a hearty dislike for each other. Subsequently, Gauramma married a middle-aged brother of Lady Login and died of consumption after having a girl child. Her husband disappeared mysteriously from London and nothing is known of the fate of her child.

Duleep Singh came to India to take his mother in 1861. Unfortunately for him, the Sikh troops returning from the China war got wind of his presence in Calcutta. "The men flocked about his hotel in thousands and were so demonstrative in their joy and greetings that the officials became much alarmed and Lord Canning requested Duleep Singh, as a favour to Government and not in any way as a command, to return to England by the next steamer."

But they need not have feared, at least for the time being. The Maharajah's British tutors had done their work well. In a letter written from Calcutta, he said at the time: "India is a beastly place....I hate the natives; they are such liars, flatterers and extremely deceitful. I would give anything to be back in dear England."

Disillusionment

This same pseudo-Englishman was soon to discover the duplicity of his English friends. His youth and ignorance had been fully capitalised by the India Office. The Treaties of Bhyrowal and Lahore by which the Sikhs came to terms were treated as dead letters so far as Duleep Singh's interests were concerned. He was no doubt paid a maintenance, but out of that, so much was deducted that he found it impossible to keep up the estate that was taken for him. The widow of Sir John Login, under whose tutorship he had been perverted from his faith and taught to hate his native land was paid a maintenance out of his pension.

After his return from India accompanied by his mother, with lessening fear of an outbreak in the Punjab, Duleep Singh began to be looked upon with less and less favour in England. When the Maharani Jinda Kaur died, he was permitted to take the body to India. He cremated his mother in Bombay and the ashes were thrown in the Narbudda and not in her native Sutlej, as the Punjab was still forbidden ground to its former monarch.

On his way back to England, Duleep Singh married an Egyptian Christian girl from a Mission orphanage in Cairo and in due course had six children by her.

His fall from grace was quicker still after this. His attempts to get back the private estates of his family in the Punjab ended in frustration. The India Office refused to make him a generous allowance. He discovered that he had only a life interest in the estates that were taken for him. The future of his family was bleak. He realised at last that he was only a miserable pawn—a pawn which was played and was now useless—in the mighty game of Empire building.

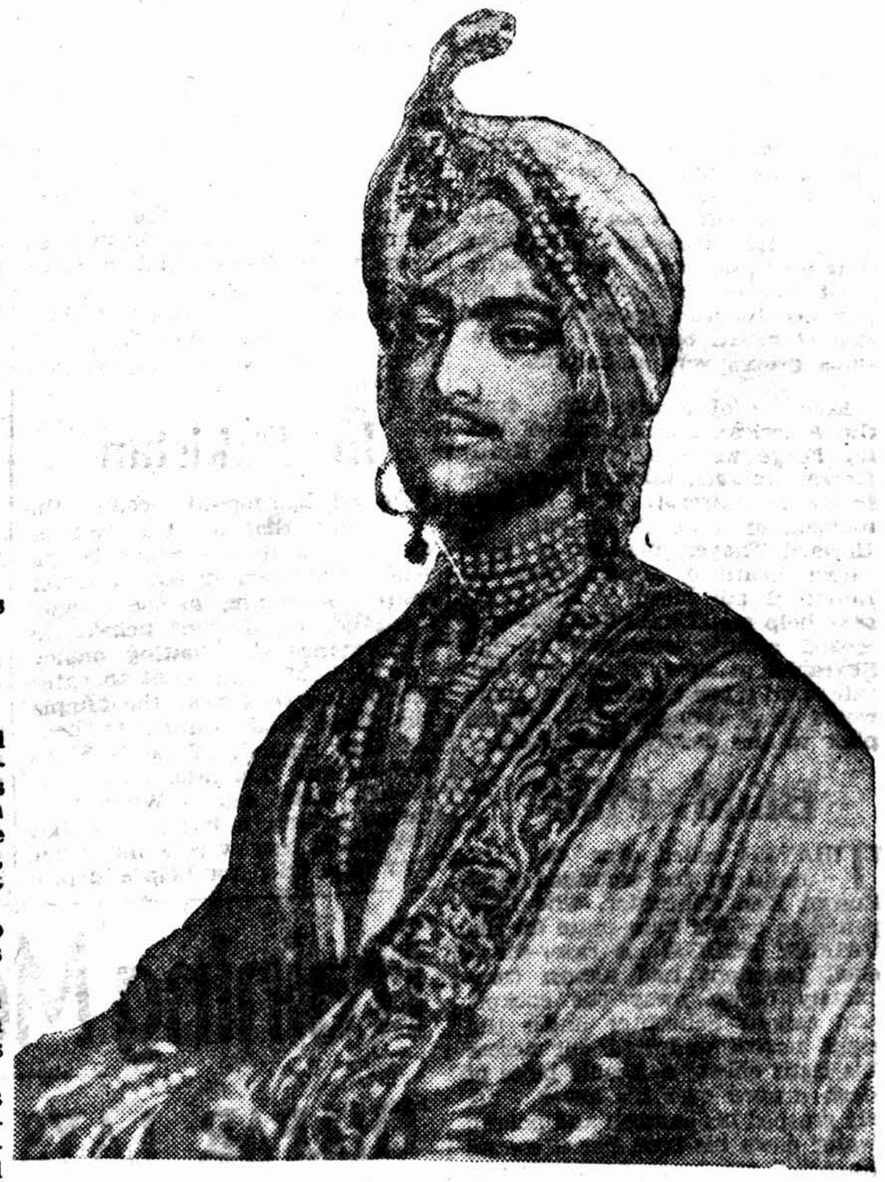
Sikh Again

On August 3rd, 1884, Duleep Singh announced his departure for India for re-initiation into the Sikh faith. When his ship was on the point of sailing from Southampton, an officer of the Secretary of State for India came on board and offered him a bribe of 50,000 sterling if he would stay in England. But Duleep Singh would not accept it, with the consequence that when the ship arrived at Aden, within Indian jurisdiction, he was arrested before all the passengers and with his family landed and refused permission to proceed further.

When he was taken back to England, Duleep Singh refused his pension and went away to the Continent with vague ideas of offering his sword and services to the Emperor of Russia and landing in India with an army of European adventurers.

He issued a number of revolutionary proclamations from Paris. Unfortunately his education had made it impossible for him to realise that the day of the Princes had already set in India and that the day of the people had dawned. The Indian National Congress held its first session the year after he was turned back at Aden.

Duleep Singh died in Paris in 1893, the embodiment of frustration if ever there was one.



Maharajah Duleep Singh, son of Ranjit Singh, last Indian owner of Kohinoor.

AMAZING STORY OF MAHARAJA DULEEP SINGH

THE CAMERA EYE

WE were sitting in the lobby of the hotel as she walked swiftly past us, turned a corner sharply and was gone.

"That's an uncommonly good-looking girl," I said to my wife, who was deep in a crossword puzzle.

"Do you mean the one in that blue artificial taffeta dress with the green and red flowered design?"

"The girl that just walked past."

"Yes," said my wife, "with that dowdy rayon dress on. You'd think, though, that she'd have better taste than to wear a chartreuse hat with it, especially with her bleached hair."

"Bleached? I didn't notice her hair was bleached."

"Good heavens, you could almost smell the peroxide. I don't mind a bit of make-up provided it looks fairly natural. But you could scrape that rough off with a knife. They ought to add a course in make-up to the curriculum at her college.

"College? Why college?"

"From the emblem, of course. You must have noticed it hanging from her charm bracelet."

"I wasn't looking at her wrist."

"I'll bet you weren't. Nor at those fat legs of hers, either. A woman with legs like that shouldn't wear high-heeled patent-leather shoes."

"I thought she was a very pretty girl," I said apologetically.

"Well, you may be right," said my wife. "I was busy with my puzzle and I didn't notice her particularly. What's the name of a President of the United States in six letters, beginning with T?"

—N. I.

Last Look Round

SCEPTICISM is the badge of modern civilisation. Reason to its utmost limit is taxed to explain anything that occurs out of the ordinary. And over and above that, science is there. Experimental science tells us that whatever cannot be demonstrated with a repeat performance or a controlled experiment is an unreliable thing. We measure everything that we come across in the multi-facet human existence and experience by that yard-stick. But this standard measure on occasions proves very unhelpful.

Bombers of a squadron from the American aircraft-carrier Valley Forge were over the North Korean targets, unmindful of the heavy anti-aircraft fire. In that moment of tense excitement Lt. Howard Thayer, pilot of a Skyraider heard a scream over his radio: "I am blind! For God's sake help me; I am blind". Thayer looked round and saw another Skyraider at about 10,000 feet altitute; and a few hundred feet more would have brought the blinded pilot to the deadly cloud bank.

Blind Pilot

THAYER called over on the radio to the wounded pilot Ensign Ken Schechter, who happened to be his room-mate on the VALLEY FORGE. A razor-sharp shell fragment had almost completely blown away the cockpit and caught Schechter under the right nostril and had cut across his right cheek. A sizable piece of flesh draped over his lower lip. He grasped his canteen and poured water down his face. For a second he could see part of the instrument panel swimming before his eyes. Then it was all over and he was blind again.

Thayer got to 100 feet off the battered plane's quarter, wondering all the while how Schechter was alive. Along with his instructions was an order to the pilot to drop the bomb load. Thayer dipped a wing of his Skyraider below the other plane and made sure there were no hung bombs. Then in a state of semi-consciouness the blinded pilot followed the repeated instructions of his saviour and following them automatically, brought down his plane on its belly on an abandoned airstrip, where there were just a few of ground crew. After the plane came to a halt, Thayer who was circling above saw the wounded pilot climb out of his cockpit. A car raced down the runway and took him in and roared off at high speed.

Schcheter, for all his loss of blood and eyesight handied his plane beautifully.

Spare energy and strength came from some reservoir God stores up for wounded men to draw on when a final effort is needed, says Comdr. Harry A. Burns, who told the story in "The Saturday Evening Post".

While this drama in the air was going on, The Air Operations radio had been tuned in on the conversation between the two pilots and the transcription machine had been turned on and a record of the conversation had been made. That night that record was played on the intra-ship radio system.

This is a miracle though not of a religious type—yet an unbelievable act beyond normal human endurance and capacity to achieve. Sharp shell fragments had pierced Schechter's both eyes and when this story was written, after many operations and treatment, he could see objects only dimly with his left, while the right eye was still sightless. And still he brought down the plane safely according to instructions of his friend Thayer. No repeat performance or controlled experiment of the type is ever likely to succeed.

Kid Saves Baby

DURING the last week from London came the story of a four-year-old girl, whose mother had died, keeping alive her baby sister for four days on water fed through a doll's feeding bottle.

The mother it is believed had died of a coma, as she was a diabetic. The neighbours alarmed by the number of milk bottles gathered on the front doorstep broke into the house. In a bedroom they found the mother dead. The father of the two children, a policeman, was away on a training course.

There is the mythological story of Vishwamitra's daughter from Menaka, the enchanting 'Apsara", after being abandoned by her mother kept alive by Sakunta birds, from which she got the name Shakuntala. She was later picked up by the sage Kanva, and married Dushyanta, round which theme Kalidasa wrote his immortal drama.

But the London story is just another modern miracle, of which there can rarely be a repeat performance.

In Pakistan

FROM Karimganj comes the story that a big 'yadnya' was performed at a Shiva temple near Shrimangal in Sylhet (Pakistan). According to the report thousands of Muslims helped the performance contributing money. Two local Muslims went to catch fish in the tank near the temple. The priest tried to dissuade them. But they replied: "What is Shiva in Pakistan? The tank is ours and we will catch fish." When they started fishing, it is reported that they found they were going down. They then cried for help and promised the priest an offering to propitiate Shiva. They were subsequently rescued. This made other Muslims also collect more money for the "yadnya."

From Pauri-Garhwal comes a message that Mrs. Anwar Shah Khan, daughter of Sahebzada A. J. Khan of Rampur, left for Badrinath on a pilgrimage to the shrine. Mrs. Khan, who is a pious lady, it is said, has been desirous since last year of going for 'Darshan' to the Badrinath shrine. She is perhaps the first Muslim lady to undertake a pilgrimage to Badrinath. With her are her younger brother and a sister.

Bowing Tree

ON the banks of a small now dried up stream at Ithapalli village in Karimnagar district of Hyderabad State, there are a number of palm trees. One of the trees has been observed, according to a report, starting bending and reaching the dry bed of the stream by 6 p.m. with its leaves. Then the tree starts rising up and by the time the day dawns the tree stands erect. None of the other trees nearby show any abnormal behaviour. It is learnt that the local officials have communicated their observations to the Geological and Botanical Departments of the Osmania University.

Believe it or not at Betulgunj in Madhya Pradesh the image in the temple of Kali was seen shaking, while the evening "Arti" (waving of lighted lamps) at the time of worship was going on. The shaking is said to have continued for a long time till the "Arti" was over, and the "prasad" (offerings) were distributed. The report says that there was no ostensible cause for the image to shake. Two women who were present at the time were scared by the unusual sight and left the temple in haste lest something evil might befall them.

United Front!

WHILE labour and employees all over the country are trying to achieve a united front, it is not at all surprising to hear, according to an Agra paper, that a secret conference of ten dacoits which took place somewhere in a jungle near Bhind and Morena in Madhya Bharat and continued for two days, decided on organising a united front. Seventeen hundred police men and officers from four provinces are scouring the area for the famous gang of Man Singh and several other desperate characters. At the conference though Man Singh, who was reported some time back to have died of illness but seems to be alive, was not present, some of his lieutenants like Charna, Mahabir, Lakhan and Amritlal participated in the deliberations.

Charna, it was reported last week, was encircled by the police in a village in Bah Tehshil of Agra District. The police wanted to search a house where he was suspected to be hiding. When the police were entering the house, some women who were sitting round a cot are reported to have shouted "Don't enter; a delivery is taking place." On this the police went back.

The person who was supposed to be under labour pains was none other than Charna, disguised as a woman. As soon as the police were out of sight, he escaped from the house, says the report.

In connection with the activities of these gangs of dacoits comes a report from Agra which goes to show what a terror these dacoits are in the areas where law and order seem to have almost disappeared, at least for the time being. The Madhya Bharat police arrested last week one Panchi from village Mitol who was posing as Lakhan Singh, the notorious dacoit, and was extracting money from one Ram Charan Vaishya. The police recovered a gun and Rs. 100 from him, it is reported.

Eve Too

AND it is not merely that men are taking prominent part in these dacoities. A notorious dacoit by the name of Bashir whose depredations had created a reign of terror in some of the U. P. districts was shot dead recently in the jungles of Philibit. His wife 22-year-old Begum Bashir, who was her husband's comrade-in-arms, has been convicted to ten years' imprisonment on two counts and is waiting to hear the decision of the court on half a dozen other charges. She is now in Pilibhit district jail with her five-month-old son born after the death of her husband. She will now be transferred to stand trial in cases against her in the Shahjahanpur district.

Dowsing

DOWSING for water has been a trade not merely in the East but in the West also. Martin Gardner in his book "In the name of Science' has exposed the claims put forth on behalf of these dowsing experts.

Now the U. P. Government has asked the Irrigation Department of the State to take the help of the Banaras astrologer Pt. Gyan Prakash Kesari for the selection of sites for new irrigation projects — mainly for the boring of tube wells for irrigation purposes. The Banaras Pandit claims that the ancient astrological system is adequate enough to give the indication of correct sites for the purpose.

The paper which published this report calls it a novel experiment. But that does not seem to be so. We had the famous Paniwala Maharaj working sometime under the Saurashtra and Rajasthan States, though probably he did not take the help of astrology in selecting sites for tubewells or other water holes. However in spite of his getting a bumper salary his success turned out such that his services had to be terminated by the state.

There was also some other person engaged on similar work in Madhya Pradesh. We are not aware of the extent of the achievements of this gentleman.

It is rather risky to employ the services of porfessors of this dowsing trade, especially those who base their claims based on astrological lore, so far as the expenditure of public funds is concerned. When success does not seem to crown their efforts, these gentlemen have the habit of saying that they have those dowsing powers for a limited period only and that power has now passed off. And thus they evade blame and the gullible public et the failures and the loss of funds as a part of their "Kismet" or fate. It is, therefore, better if the state does not encourage this sort of pseudo-science.

Training Medicos For The Army

THAPAR LAYS FOUNDATION OF COLLEGE BUILDING

The Armed Forces Medical College in Poona will have a well-equipped new building of its own by 1955. On April 3, 1953, Lt.-Gen. D. R. Thapar, Director-General, Armed Forces Medical Services, laid the foundation-stone of the college building, the construction of which is already in progress. The entire project is to cost the Government about Rs. 1,08,00,000.

The location of this college had been a problem for some time. A Parliamentary Committee to advise the Minister of Defence went into this question and after considering varying claims finally selected Poona which has many advantages.

The 750-bed military hospital along with its various research institutions is a distinct advantage in favour of the college being located in Poona. In addition there are other big Defence establishments like the National Defence Academy and the College of Military Engineering, Army School of Physical Training, Bombay Engineering Group as well as the Army Medical Corps Centre, South, near at hand in Poona.

THE BEGINNING

The Armed Forces Medical College was started during the last war to train medical officers to bring them quickly up to a certain standard in order to fulfill the very large commitments for medical officers. This object was achieved by recruiting a large number of licentiates to commissioned ranks in the Army Medical Corps. Encouraged by the good work done by this College it was later decided to place it on a permanent basis.

The role of this College has greatly changed from wartime expediency into a necessity for peace as post-graduate institution. Instead of a mass production of medical officers, the college is now concentrating on quality. The main object now is to transform young medical graduates into efficient military medical officers and having done that to keep them upto-day with the modern advances by arranging frequent refresher courses.

Previously this was achieved by sending these officers to London which cost India enormous sums of money. Precious foreign exchange is thus being saved for our country.

THE TRAINING

The main object of the Armed Forces Medical College is to run junior and senior officers' courses and, specialist courses for Medical Officers of all the three Services and technical trades for JCOs|ORs courses. The junior officers' course includes training of medical officers in routine professional work of the military medical services with special reference to the duties of a regimental officer. The senior officers' course includes a refresher course in professional subjects as applied to the three Services between the 5th and 8th year of service of an officer. The aim of such a course is to keep our medical officers abreast with the latest developments and advances in different branches of medical science (including Aviation, Physiology and Physiology as applied to the Army and Navy) at home and abroad. Both these courses were formerly run by the Royal Army Medical College at Milbank in the United Kingdom for the Indian medical officer

Since partition and nationalisation, the importance of this College has considerably increased and it now functions as the main institution to prepare candidates for post-graduate studies in Medicine, Surgery, Pathology, Hygiene, Radiology and the like. The 750-bed hospital at Poona situated beside the new College building under construction, provides adequate material for clinical instruction.

The College is in charge of a Commandant who is of the rank of a Brigadier. It has a band of highly qualified technical staff including Professors of Medicine, Surgery, Pathology, Radiology and Hygiene.

GOOD RECORD

Since this College has been expanded and has been functioning as the main institution for post-graduate studies in medicine, the old practice of sending our medical officers for studies in the U.K. has been discontinued except for 15 vacancies in a year for higher studies abroad. How gratifying is the result obtained by our service medical officers can be gauged from the fact mentioned by Lieut-Gen. D. R. Thapar in Poona while laying the foundation-stone of the College. He pointed out that during the last two years almost all the trainees who attended special courses at the Armed Forces Medical College and detailed for study abroad had been successful in obtaining post-graduate qualifications like MRCP, FRCP, DCP, etc. Most of them got these distinctions in the minimum of time possible and some of them also obtained high positions in these examinations. This, the General said, was a record that the College staff might well be proud of.

Rapid progress has been made in research and training of military medical officers at the Armed Forces Medical College which was set up in Poona after the war. Highly sensitive and modern equipment are used in the blood transfusion section. Photo shows plasma drying plant in the manufacture of dry plasma.

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

Gallery Of Ancient Myth

STRANGE CREATURES OF THE STAMP ALBUM

Fear is one of the most deeply-rooted of human emotions, a sense of insecurity and ill-being which lies bedded in the innermost recesses of the subconscious, a feeling that had its origins in those far-off ages when man, as a species, was a stripling a few thousand years old, pitted against the terrors of the unknown.

Thanks to the proddings and probings of archeologists we have a fairly accurate picture of the kind of life our remoter ancestors lived on this planet a hundred centuries and more ago. It was a hostile predatory world in which the Epicurean tenet 'Eat, drink and be merry, for tomorrow we die' had a very real meaning to every living creature.

It was at first a world in which brute was pitted against brute; strength meant victory, lack of it, inevitably, death. But it was not long before man discovered that his brain more than made up for his physical handicaps. He learnt to fashion death-dealing missiles out of the stones which lay around him, he learnt that ambush was better than a blind charge, he found that the world was a sweet place and that he could enjoy the fruits thereof just so long as he used the one faculty which set him apart from the rest of creation—his brain.

But what of the unknown? For over and above the very real dangers which surrounded him, man was beset by a terror of the unknown. The flicker of the fire he had kindled in the blackness of the night would surround him with ominous shadows which made the blood freeze in his veins. The fury of a summer storm was no mere accident of the weather but a punishment sent by..... Man sought and sought, and could not give an answer. So he fell back on another of the qualities that distinguishes man from beast —his imagination.

He created a storm god, and a fire god, and a water god, a god of bounty and the harvest, and a terrible god who could strike down strong men in the prime of life and leave them cold and purposeless masses of dead blood and bone and sinew.

All Kinds

So men set about propitiating these deities of the unknown. One was a fearsome beast with talons and a tail, another an angel with the sunset in her hair. The good, the bad and the indifferent, the sovereign gods and goddesses and the celestial flunkeys who served them—ancient man created them all.

And when he gave up living in the caves and learned to sow and reap the fruits of his labour, when he built cities and traded with his fellows, when he learnt the usefulness of stylus and papyrus, he took these guardian deities from the past and bore them along with him into the glorious future which lay ahead.

Dragons, unicorns, gods with the heads of jackals and goddesses with the tails of fishes came easily enough to the mind of early man, uncluttered as it was by the inhibitions of civilisation and culture. That man will always have a reverence for his ancestral beliefs is proved by the readiness with which these symbols have been absorbed into everyday modern usage.

Unicorn

Observation imagination and symbolic additions of various kinds went into the making of mythical monsters. The Unicorn, for instance, is certainly a pure myth. Its horn was possessed of magical qualities and those who used it as a drinking cup were immune from the poison their enemies might have slipped into the wine. The Unicorn was a symbol of purity, won over by the innocence of a young maiden but fury incarnate if approached by anyone tainted with the guilt of sin.

The earliest references make India the habitat of this wonderful creature, and until about 500 years ago, travellers returning from the East brought with them the magical horn. The Unicorn was variously supposed to have the body of a horse, an ass, a stag or a bull. Putting all the fragments together the Unicorn's magic horn was probably nothing more than the horn of the rhinoceros, a beast which was certainly known to the ancients. The other contender for the Unicorn's crown is the Narwhal, whose tusk bears a marked resemblance to ancient descriptions of the magic horn.

The Unicorn entered the Coat of Arms of Great Britain during the reign of James I, who used the figure as symbolic of Scotland. The Unicorn has often appeared on stamps as part of various state crests and heraldic insignia. One of the best examples is the current £1 stamp of Great Britain, a fine recess-printed stamp designed by Percy Metcalfe and printed by Waterlow and Sons.

Dragon

To come to another of the emblems shown on British stamps, we have St. George vanquishing the dragon, symbolic of evil and paganism. The George and dragon motif is by no means peculiar to England, for Danzig, Crete and Belgium, among others, have used the same theme. The dragon represented a cross between a wolf and an eagle, and was a pestilential creature whose breath was capable of laying waste all the pastureland it flew over.

To the Western world the dragon has always symbolised the forces of evil, of one kind or other. On the 'Liberation' stamps of Holland the Dragon represents the German Occupation. Here the Dragon is being vanquished by the Dutch lion. In the East, however, the Dragon is held in a good deal of veneration, and a strict protocol restricted use of dragon crests to the nobility. The Imperial Chinese dragon, various pictures of which can be seen on the early stamps of the country, was always shown with five claws. It was blazoned on regal vestments and on insignia to be used on state occasions.

Mandarins and all other nobles not of the blood-royal were allowed to use a dragon with four claws—to show the Royal five-clawed beast was a short cut to the gallows. The common people, of course, did not get a look in edgeways, and had to be content with taking a brightly lit dragon out in processions on festive occasions.

A second cousin—more or less—of the dragon is the griffin, a fabulous creature with the body of a lion, the head of an eagle, feathers which poisoned all who came in contact with them and a forked tail — presumably reminiscent of Old Nick! Its claws were a couple of feet long and in size it would have given a decent handicap to an elephant.

In its spare moments it carried men on horseback off to its lair, snatched beautiful women from the arms of their lovers and engaged in all those engaging little habits which have made the dragon clan so popular. Since the griffin also had the hide of a rhino it was quite a job to finish him off! The griffin appears on one of the Hungarian stamps issued in honour of the poet and patriot Petofi.

Sphinx

The Sphinx is one of the most celebrated of mythical monsters, a creature with a woman's face, a lion's body and a dragon's tail. The oldest and the most celebrated of the Sphinxes is the one at Giza, in Egypt, but one almost as famous is the Sphinx of Thebes, whose hobby it was to ask men riddles and then make a meal of them when they failed to give the correct answer. She got away with the game a lot of times until Oedipus put a stop to it by giving the correct answer. The woman-lion was so peeved at being worsted in her peculiar form of combat that she committed suicide.

The Egyptian Sphinx is variously described as the symbol of death and of immortality, and hundreds of examples—with numerous variations in head and body are known. The Great Sphinx has never failed to excite the wonder of man, and modern Egypt has not been slow in capitalising on this world-famous landmark, for it appears on her earliest stamps (as a watermark) and is shown on dozens of stamps from later series. Among the other animal deities shown on Egyptian stamps is Thoth, who appears with the body of a man and the head of an ibis.

Phoenix

Another well known product of ancient man's imagination is the fabled phoenix, the 'Bird of the Sun' which symbolised resurrection and reincarnation. It was used in the latter sense on the Coronation stamps of Japan, two views of the bird being shown, the one in flight and the other with the Phoenix 'in pride'. The Phoenix motif has also been used for the commemoratives signalising the re-occupation of Hong Kong after the last war, the stamps being designed by one of the prisoners of war.

Another of the 'Resurrection' stamps is the one issued after the terrible disaster which wiped out the town of Castries in St. Lucia, the Phoenix being shown rising from the flames of the burning buildings. The Phoenix of myth lived for 540 years, then burst into flames and was burnt to ashes. From these ashes a new Phoenix would spring, to live for another five centuries.

From the fearful Sphinx which devoured men, it is a pleasant change to turn to the majestic — and harmless—sea horses which are important as ancient heraldic symbols. A pair of these useful creatures have appeared on several stamp of Barbados. They first enter the picture in 1892, when they were shown drawing the chariot of Britannia over the waves.

The same figure did duty for the Jubilee stamps of 1897, the various Edwardian issues and the first stamps of the reign of George V. By 1916, however, there was a change, and Britannia was replaced by the figure of the bearded Sailor King. The practice was followed during the last reign, when George VI was shown riding the waves in the famous sea horse chariot.

These mythical creatures were compounded of the fore-parts of a horse and the hind parts of a fish. They are also shown on stamps of Holland and on the George V high values of Great Britain.

The mermaid, which sailors to this day swear they have seen singing in remote parts of the ocean, is shown on a beautiful stamp of Denmark, where the design illustrates the celebrated Hans Andersen fairy tale 'The Little Mermaid'.

Chinthes

Burma gives the collector quite a number of mythical monsters to place in his album. The Chinthe, which has been 'starred' on many Burmese stamps is the lion of Burmese myth, a terrible creature which guarded the approaches to the temples and prevented all evil from entering the sacred precincts. Along with a red mouth and a red tail, the Chinthe had a roar which destroyed any man unfortunate enough to be within earshot. The best picture of these monsters is on the two anna value of the 'Victory' set.

The dragon has an honoured place in Burmese folk lore, and is taken to be a friendly creature whose main object in life is to assume human form and go around helping those who are in trouble. But — like their Western counterparts — these dragons occasionally fly into tantrums, the net result of their anger being volcanic eruptions all over the country. The royal barge of Burma, which is shown on the 2½ a value of the 1938 set, is being drawn by Karaweiks, sacred birds which dwelt in the Himalayas and only came down to the lowlands to preside over various royal occasions.

But among birds, by far the most popular among various eastern countries is the Garuda, with the body of an eagle and the visage of a man. This was the favourite steed of the god Vishnu. The Garuda takes the place of the conventional airplane on the air stamps of Siam. Representations of the Garuda were very popular among the bronze and clay sculptures of medieval India.

In the stamps of the Indian state of Datia we have the figure of the god Ganesh or Ganpati, half human half elephant, while there are also many variants of the normal human figure shown in the deities who are featured on the stamps of the Indian Archaeological series.

To go even further back, we have the Assyrian winged bull, a fine carving of which exists in the ancient Chaldean township of Ur and which provided the design for one of the most popular stamps in the pictorial series which was issued by Iraq in 1953. Certain other semi-human forms appear on the stamps of Iraq and Iran, but these are not mythical monsters falling within the scope of this article, but rather symbolic representations of angels and other celestial beings.

Pegasus

No collections of 'mythologicals' would be complete without a few examples showing Pegasus, the marvellous winged steed which sprung from the head of the Gorgon Medusa when she was slain by the valiant Perseus. Pegasus flew straight to the abode of the Olympians and became the favourite charger of Zeus, the king of the gods.

Pegasus has appeared on so many air stamps that to form a complete collection would prove quite a drain on the pocket, for some of the stamps on which he has been shown are quite expensive. Italy, Uruguay and Spain have some brilliantly designed examples showing Pegasus in flight.

A good way to end the mythological collection is by the Polish air stamps which portray the Centaur, one of the Greek mythical creatures which combined the head of a man and the body of a horse.

The Centaurs were drunken creatures who engaged in Bacchanalian revels and had glorious scraps with whoever stumbled into their domains. They figure in Ovid's 'Metamorphoses' and in Plutarch's 'Theseus'. One of their most celebrated battles was with the Lapithae, when they tried to abduct Deidameia, the bride of the Lapithean king Peirithous. When the hero Theseus came to the aid of Peirithous, the Centaurs were given a trouncing and driven off, washing down the bitter taste of their defeat with another of their favourite Bucchanals!

The mythical animals, birds and semi-humans listed so far by no means exhausts the fascinating gallery of legendary monsters that have been shown on stamps. A thematic collection can be as small or as large as the individual wishes, but even if it is all-embracing in scope it can be completed much easier than a similar group devoted to ships or railway engines. An added advantage in 'mythologicals' is the fact that each and every item has a story behind it which can invest it with more than the usual interest.

G. B. UNICORN

Shown on the current £1 stamp of Great Britain is the fabled Unicorn. The George and Dragon motif adorns the ten-shilling stamp of the same series.

Barbados

A one cent stamp with the portrait of Queen Elizabeth has made its appearance in the Colony of Barbados. Date of issue was April 13th.

NATIONAL LANGUAGE PROBLEMS

Need For Reconciling Unity With Diversity Of Languages

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

POONA, May 23.

Presiding over the Indian Languages Development Conference, Dr. Mahamahopadhya P. V. Kane stated that the great ideal that they had to place before them was, how to reconcile the claims of national unity with the diversity of regional languages and how to successfully evolve uniformity in the use of scientific and technological words throughout the length and breadth of this vast continent.

The Conference which is being held under the auspices of the Poona University is attended by prominent scholars and linguists from all parts of India. Central and five State Governments, eleven universities and twenty-three language and academic associations in the country have sent their representatives. Prominent among those attending are Mr. H. V. Divetia, Vice-Chancellor, Gujarat University, Dr. U. Krishnarao, Madras Education Minister, Prof. Jadunath Sarcar, Dr. G. S. Sardesai, Acharya Kakasaheb Kalelkar, Dr. Sunitikumar Chaterjee, Dr. Raghuvir and Masti Vyankatesh Iyangar, the noted Kannada literatuer.

In the course of his address, he said that it would not be in keeping with the dignity and self-respect of the people of India to retain a foreign language like English as the official language of the union and the medium of instruction in the universities for an indefinite period. There was probably no free country in the world where instruction in the schools and even in the university was imparted through the medium of foreign language.

It was desirable, therefore, that the representatives of all universities in India of the Central Government, of the Government of the States in the Union and other organisations interested in higher education should meet together and arrive at some uniform policy on an All-India basis as regards the medium of instruction in the universities during the next ten or fifteen years and to adopt a comprehensive, scientific and technical terminology.

The Conference which will be in session for three days will consider three main aspects of the proper solution of the Indian language problem, namely (1) the evolution of the Regional State languages with the ultimate object of replacing English as the medium for communication in all fields up to the highest research level and the procedure by which this development could be achieved on an All-India basis, (2) the position of the Regional State languages vis-a-vis the official language of the Union and (3) the evolution of the official language of the Union as the national language of India.

CHOICE OF HINDI

Referring to the question of Hindi as the future national language Mahahopadhaya Kane said that Hindi was chosen as the official language of the Union for several reasons. It was being spoken and understood by a very large number of people and was simple to learn. Though it was not the language of the majority of the Indian people, and though Hindi literature at present was not as varied and developed as Bengali, Tamil or Marathi the fact that it was chosen as the official language of the Union spoke volumes for "the reasonableness and true democratic spirit of the members of the Constituent Assembly."

BURDEN ON STUDENTS

Hindi, he said, did not possess the same advantages that English possessed on account of its world-wide diffusion, its vast literature and its capacity to accumulate and assimilate words and expression from all languages on the earth. Hindi as it was today could be no competitor with English and might take fifty years more of progressively hard work to make it a language fit for not only purposes of administration in the Union but also for the purpose of trade, commerce and communications, "the Conference will have, therefore, to consider the question as to how many 'languages will be required to be learned by students in high schools, colleges and universities." He said that the majority of the people agreed that the regional languages must be studied in high schools and even colleges along with Hindi and English, which would be retained for many years to come as an optional or compulsory second language, "this will mean that almost every student will have to be familiar with three or more languages at least. Whatever distinguished people may say, it is beyond the capacity of most of the students of our high schools to effectively study four languages and also subjects like, mathematics, history and geography, science and drawing."

POONA EXPERIMENT

Referring to the announced policy of the university of Poona to adopt the use of Marathi in all stages of university education with great rapidity, Mahamahopadhyaya Kane said that the university authorities and conference should carefully consider whether the results for the students "may not be disastrous." The language of administration at all higher stages of the Bombay State was not Marathi but English and even if Marathi became one of the languages of administration, "inter-university relations will have to be considered."

The questions of the medium of instruction in the universities and the scientific and technical terminology to be adopted, he said, were the most controversial problems among educationists. The Central Government as well as the different states must make up their minds quickly as to how scientific and technical terminology should be employed in the text books used in colleges and universities and all of them must see to it that there was uniformity in the terminology employed in all languages of India.

The question facing them, he said was "how to reconcile the claims of national unity with the diversity of regional languages and how to successfully evolve a uniformity in the use of scientific and technological words throughout the length and breadth of this vast continent. He hoped the conference would successfully tackle the question.

JAYAKAR'S ADDRESS

Inaugurating the conference, Dr. M. R. Jayakar, Vice-Chancellor of the Poona university, said that in the future evolution of India under its new constitution, the greatest importance was being attached to the proper solution of the language problem. The various universities in the country in particular would have to consider the question of the gradual replacement of English as the medium of instruction by the regional state languages or by the official language of the Indian Union.

He conceded that the task before the conference was of a very great one and since English was the medium of instruction in educational institutions as well as the official language of the Government for over a number of years, he appealed to the delegates not to repiace it with a light heart or with an overburdened sense of national evolution. The programme, he said, must be carefully planned with the cooperation of all sections of the people, of Governments, of universities and leading men in the linguistic and academic fields. The result achieved he said should not only lead to the solution of the problem of inter-state communication but international communication as well.

OLD MAN DIES OF BULLET WOUNDS

Alleged Statement Before Death

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Dhunjishah Rustomjee Shroff, a Parsee aged 74, whose death by gun-shot wounds was reported today, is believed to have made a crucial statement to the police and the magistrate at Bhoisar just before breathing his last.

Latest details made available this evening, report that Shroff was leading a retired life at Bhoisar in Thana District. He was shot while sleeping in his house at Bhoisar on Wednesday night at 1 a.m. by some unknown assailants, who fired two rounds into him.

Adi Nariman Patel, nephew of the deceased, who identified Mr. Shroff's body at the Coroner's Court, Bombay, is stated to have said that on the night of the 19th he had gone to Bhoisar 'as usual' to meet his uncle, Mr. Shroff. When he got to his destination, he saw that his uncle was not at home so he waited. After about three hours of waiting, he saw Shankar Rao, the manager of the local Goshala, taking Mr. Shroff in his bullock cart to the police station. Patel followed the cart and at the police station he learnt the details of the whole incident.

Before his death, the victim is alleged to have made a statement to the magistrate and also to the police at Bhoisar in which he is said to have mentioned the names of his assailants.

The hospital authorities in Bombay held a post-mortem examination with the permission of the Bombay Coroner, in the course of which two bullets were removed from the abdomen of the deceased. The Coroner's inquest is scheduled to take place on June 10.

Although police investigations continue, unofficial sources state that the assault upon the old man was the result of a long-standing feud with some persons who are residents of Bhoisar. It is also learnt that the wounded man was brought to Bombay by his nephew Patel, who thought the medical facilities available in Bhoisar were inadequate.

POTENTIALITY OF U.S. ATOM BOMBERS

TEXAS, May 23 (Reuter): General Nathan Twining said here tonight there "can be little doubt" that United States atomic bombers could penetrate the best defences the Soviet Union could devise and destroy the basic support for the Soviet war machine.

The General, chosen by President Eisenhower to be the next Chief of Staff of the Air Force, also said the United States must face the fact that the growing Soviet atomic stockpile might soon be sufficient to cripple American industry, if the new Soviet long-range air force can deliver it.

"The first nation to produce atomic powered bombers in quantity will have a tremendous advantage," General Twining said, in a speech prepared for delivery here to the Aviation Writers' Association.

BHOODAN TARGET FOR MAHARASHTRA

POONA, May 23 (PTI): The Bhoodan Committee of the Maharashtra Pradesh Congress Committee at its meeting held tonight decided to accord first priority to the work of propagating and collecting lands for the 'Bhoodan mission' of Acharya Vinobha Bhave in Maharashtra.

The Committee meeting which was attended among others by Mr. Shankar Rao Deo, Mr. B. S. Hiray, Bombay's Revenue Minister, Mr. Y. B. Chavan, Minister for Civil Supplies Mr. M. M. Naik Nimbalkar, Minister for Public Works, Mr. D. K. Kunte, Speaker of the Bombay Legislative Assembly and other prominent social workers also decided to fulfil the target of one lakh acres allotted to Maharashtra by the end of March, 1954. So far about 6,000 five hundred acres of land have been collected in Maharashtra.

INTERNAL DAMAGE TO AILERON

Evidence Before Delhi Air Crash Inquiry

NEW DELHI, May 23 (PTI).

THE Court of Inquiry investigating into the Delhi air crash in the early hours of May 9 was told by a witness today that internal damage to the aileron of the ill-fated Air India 'Dakota' controlling banking might have led to its doom.

This is the third theory so far suggested to the court to explain the crash. During the last two days of its sitting, the two possibilies of disturbance of the Dakota's centre of gravity and the aircraft catching fire while in air were hinted at. An Indian Army officer, Maj. K. E. C. Gillon, who had watched the aircraft in flight a minute before the crash, told the court today that he was sure he did not notice any fire on the aircraft.

The third possible explanation was advanced by Capt. Byramjee, Air India's Senior Flying Instructor. Capt. Byramjee also repudiated in his evidence the suggestion that because of the forthcoming nationalisation of air transport, Indian Air Companies had slackened their interest and the general level of caution was not maintained.

Replying to a question by the court as to how he would explain the air crash, Capt. Byramjee said that a certain possibility suggested itself to him in the light of damage caused to another 'Dakota' of Air India on account of storm a few days before the air crash. In that case the right aileron had been damaged. On inspection it was found that the aileron had suffered some internal derangement. It was possible that in the case of the crashed 'Dakota', too, such internal damage had been caused but without any apparent signs on the surface, and it might not have come within the scope of routine inspection carried out before it had taken off.

The Judge, Mr. Shankar Saran: That is very serious.

Capt. Byramjee: One cannot say that, sir. Everytime the aircraft goes up, it may not be possible to split every bit of the aircraft for inspection.

The next witness, Mr. K. L. Puri, Director of Aeronautical Inspection, said that the suggestion that the Dakota was an outlived aircraft was based on complete ignorance. It was still one of the sturdiest planes. Even the International Civil Aviation Organisation had never debarred its use. It was also wrong to say that Dakotas when they were brought from disposals were a junk. They were in the best condition when purchased. In his opinion the Dakota was mechanically perfect.

Mr. G. S. Subramaniam, Deputy Director, training and licensing, civil aviation, said that the training regarded sufficient for the grant of license to pilots was adequate enough for pilots to discharge their duties well. The licensing rules were now being redrafted in the light of some recommendations received from the International Civil Aviation Organisation. He characterised as sweeping statements of an American expert, Mr. Vandiver adversely commenting on the standard of training set down for licensing in India.

Capt. Chaves, Senior Flying Instructor, Civil Aviation Technical Institute, Allahabad, said that except Air India, Air Companies in India practically gave no training to pilots apart from what they received at the initial stage and some sort of haphazard experience during passenger flights. "We have known cases where training has been imparted on passenger flights."

JUDGE TO VISIT PALAM ON MONDAY

NEW DELHI, May 23.

Mr. Sankar Saran, Judge of the Court of Enquiry into Air-India's Dakota crash, will proceed to Palam Airport on Monday May 25, at 7 a.m. when every attempt will be made to reconstruct all the sequential actions which led the Air-India's aircraft to its doom on the morning of May 9, 1953. Mr. Sankar Saran will be accompanied by Mr. V. B. Gandhi and Mr. D. Chakraverti, Assessors and Mr. B. S. Gidwani, Secretary.

A Dakota of the Civil Aviation Training Centre of the Government of India, piloted by Capt. Chaves, will stand by for demonstrations.

VULTURE HITS PLANE

Substitute Aircraft Carries Passengers

TIRUCHI, May 22 (PTI): The Colombo-bound Air India plane was detained here today for about three hours. It is stated that when the plane was flying about thirty miles near here, it was hit by a vulture and sustained a dent on the right wing. The captain of the plane thereupon landed at the Tiruchi airport.

A specially requisitioned Deccan Airways plane subsequently carried the passengers to their destination.

LETTER-BOMBS IN BELFAST

Protest Against Coronation Functions

BELFAST, May 23 (Reuter): A number of magnesium letter bombs addressed to political leaders in Northern Ireland were discovered early today in Belfast Central Post Office.

Warning of their presence among the mail was given by the premature ignition of one bomb which caused a slight fire.

The bombs were similar to those used by the Irish Republican Army in a pre-war campaign of violence in England. They were believed to be part of an organised demonstration against the Coronation celebrations in Northern Ireland.

During the night a large plate glass window in a Belfast shop containing a portrait of the Queen was smashed with stones.

Second Batch Of Kisans Seized

RAIPUR, May 23 (PTI): The second batch of four Kisans was arrested in village Kurremada in Dhamtari tahsil of Raipur District in connection with the agitation against "improper distribution" of land intended for landless persons.

Earlier, five Kisans were arrested on May 19 when they entered the fields and disturbed the boundary lines marked by the authorities. All the nine persons have been arrested for "criminal trespass".

The kisans alleged that in distributing 400 acres of land allotted for the landless in 1951 by Government, the authorities had given lands to those already in possession of land and ignored the claims of landless persons.

Pak Refuses Permission

AMRITSAR, May 23: The Pakistan Government has refused permission for a 'Jatha' of 200 Sikh pilgrims to visit Gurudwara Dera Sahib in Lahore between June 13 and 19 to observe the martyrdoom day of Guru Arjan Dev, the fifth Guru of the Sikhs, according to a telegram received today by the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabanchak Committee from the Indian High Commissioner in Pakistan.

Between You And Me

By Me

THE tussle between Bombay musicians and the A.I.R. Music Jury, with the threat of boycott and direct action, is an unedifying spectacle. The storm has been brewing ever since the formation and the announcement of the personnel of the Central Advisory Board for Music and the Audition Panel.

The gravamen of the charge was that representation on these bodies was of a monolytic type and did not do justice to all "gharanas" of Hindustani musicians.

The fault is not entirely that of the Government and Hindustani musicians have to blame themselves for the so-called unilateral choice of the personnel. They were not organised and there were no authoritative Hindustani music institutions which the Government could consult on the nomination of the personnel. On the other hand, the Carnatic music personnel of these advisory bodies was all-embracing and authoritative, because the authorities had the advantage of consulting organised musical bodies like the Madras Music Academy, Fine Arts Circle and the Tamil Isai Sangham before nominating the personnel. Though there are no "gharanas" in the south as in Hindustani music, these bodies represent all schools of thought and all cross-sections of executants, and can speak with authority on their behalf.

* * *

The Bharatiya Sangit Kalakar Mandal, which has seen light of the day in Bombay a few days back, is to be welcomed by all lovers of music as representative of all "gharanas" of Hindustani musicians, though born under controversial circumstances. The organisers will have to establish branches in leading capitals of North Indian Music, which alone will give them the status and prestige of an All-India body whose counsel should weigh with the Government. Then their chosen representatives will be taken in all musical advisory bodies and will voice the interests of all "gharanas." In fact, the Government should welcome the final shaping of these bodies in this way to implement its plan for classical music.

* * *

Unfortunately the musicians have mixed up the issue of non-representation with the audition controversy. Probably, they fear that they cannot get justice from the Audition Panel which represents only a few "schools", or it may be that they want to give vent to their feelings of discontent against the first official body to whom they have access. The audition system is nothing new, but the "Musical Jury", as the panel is termed, connotes a trial or test. The objection is not so much to the system of audition in principle, but to the system being made applicable even to artistes of repute who have already been broadcasting for a number of years. Feelings are running high, that well-known musicians like Swami Vallabhdas, Kapileshwari Buwa, Shrimati Narvekar, Kadim Hussain, Latafat Hussein, Anwar Hussain, Yeswantrao Purohit and Kaushalya Manjeshwar have been summoned for audition; but the AIR authorities aver that the appearance of some of these musicians for audition is optional, and they will not be disqualified for non-appearance.

In the audition system, top-ranking musicians have been exempted, while in the case of some, it is optional. Compulsion applies even to musicians who have been regularly broadcasting and also to new entrants in the field. This offends the "amour propre" of traditional executants who carry the baton of their "gharana" in their knapsack and who refuse to be classed with rank outsiders and amateurs.

* * *

Audition is absolutely necessary to test the suitablity of the voice for the mike, for the music content of the recital and the entertainment value of the artiste. This can be easily achieved by compulsory audition for new entrants only. Artistes who are already broadcasting must be exempted from audition. In extreme cases where they have lost form or timbre of voice, their contracts can be terminated after due consideration. After all the audition system is a means to an end, and this method will serve the purpose without any humiliation to anybody.

The controversy over the choice and number of personnel of the deputation of Bharatiya Sangit Kalakar Mandal to meet the Music Jury can be easily resolved by a policy of give and take. After all, the Audition Panel is only an auxiliary body and cannot deliver the goods straightaway to the musicians. The audition panel will merely act as rapporteurs and will convey the grievances of the musicians to the higher authorities.

* * *

In defending the attitude of the Music Panel, Prof. Ratanjankar, Chairman of the Jury, has stated that audition is no "examination" but is merely a hearing to examine the "purity of a Raga". This statement carries more in it than meets the eye. For example, in rendering "Deshi", "Marawa" and "Shri Raga" there is difference between different "gharanas" in emphasis and approach, and these age-old controversies have not yet been resolved even in music conferences. If this controversy is raked up, other "gharana" folks will not accept Bhatkhande school as authority. One does not believe that an exponent of Prof. Ratanjankar's eminence will attempt to resolve through the AIR traditional controversies which have defied the best musical brains in the country. However, this statement of Prof. Ratanjankar requires clarification, so that it may not lead to further complications.

* * *

In the thick of controversy on non-representation and audition issues, classical musicians should not forget the new atmosphere that has come over the radio since the advent of Dr. B. V. Keskar in charge of the department. Himself a student of Bhatkhande school and with a cosmopolitan outlook towards other musical styles, he has been trying hard to restore classical music to its pride of place through the radio. In this noble mission, he has incurred the displeasure of the film interests by cutting down film songs and by giving a better deal to classical musicians. In ventilating their grievances, musicians should see to it that they do not weaken his hands or indirectly play into the hands of the adversary. Their legitimate grievances have caught the public eye and the authorities cannot now afford to be slow in remedying them. There is no need for direct action methods like the breaking the running contract with the A.I.R. and depriving the listeners of their musical fare, when constitutional means will serve the purpose. After all, the A.I.R. today is the handiwork of artistes and their voice is bound to be heard in the future shaping of policies.

* * *

DELHI DUR AST

This classic saying has not lost its significance even in this air age when the crashing of Comets and forced landing of jets have become frequent occurrences. As the crow flies, Delhi has become the backyard of Bombay.

Businessmen and M.L.A.s can have their breakfast in Delhi and reach Bombay for lunch. Yet in the political sense, Delhi is very distant. Discontented agitators and politicians often whip up popular feeling by haranguing that Delhi gods do not care for the grievances of the common man. This cry is often raised by foreign diplomats as well.

When the new Pak Premier, Mr. Mohammad Ali, landed at Dum Dum on his way to Dacca, he regretfully told pressmen that he could not visit Calcutta, though he would very much wish to see the city where he studied and spent his youthful days. It would look, as though the Indian authorities banned his entry into Calcutta, though the Pak Premier was a prisoner of his own passport regulations. However, on his return journey from Dacca to Karachi, he halted for the duration in Calcutta and had lunch with the West Bengal Premier, Dr. B. C. Roy, at Raj Bhawan. In his press conference he said that passport regulations should be amended, and that there should be more free traffic between the two Bengals.

The Pak Premier has many outstanding issues to discuss with Pandit Nehru and this he proposes to do in London, where both of them will meet for the Queen's Coronation. The Ceylon Premier, Mr. Dudley Senanayake, with whom Mr. C. C. Desai is on liaison, has also proposed to utilise his London sojourn to take up the issue of Indian citizenship rights in Ceylon with Pandit Nehru for an amicable settlement.

Strange as it may seem, to Ceylon and Pakistan Premiers, Delhi is more distant than London, though geographically we are neighbours.

All of us, jointly and severally, rave against British wire-pulling or cry hoarse against the hidden hand of America. Still we choose foreign capitals for settling even our domestic disputes! Britain has quited India, Pakistan and Ceylon, but we dare not quit her. This is an eloquent commentary on our career of independence.

* * *

A VERITABLE storm has broken out in Punjab politics by the publication in the press of a letter purported to have been addressed by the Punjab Civil and Administrative Services Association to the Chief Secretary. The letter is an open challenge to the high ministerial policy and protests against the Government decision to abolish dearness allowance for officers drawing a salary above Rs. 750 a month. If the letter is not a leakage, it raises the basic issue of administrative discipline and of the propriety of government servants resorting to the press for ventilating grievances in the internal working of the administration.

It will be recalled that Madras Premier, Rajaji, has effected cut in salary of state government servants, and has asked Delhi for permission to apply the same in the case of Central government servants working in Madras State. The parlous budgetary position in many states cannot afford the present emoluments, especially in view of the spiral rise in the personnel after independence.

When unwanted departments are abolished even after decontrol, a hue and cry is raised that the government is throwing out men in the streets in these days of depression. On the other hand, legislators carry on a crusade against top heavy administration and call for drastic retrenchment in government expenditure. If the government wants to make both ends meet, there is no way out of cutting the tall poppies.

* * *

The Finance Ministry of the Punjab has indicated that even after the recent cut, officers' emoluments are higher than the present resources of the state would permit. Referring to the cut in dearness allowance, the Punjab Finance Minister said, "It involves not only a question of money but also of principle. It is our endeavour not only to improve the lot of our low paid employees but also establish, in due course, a pay structure which is in conformity with the economic condition of the country." After this candid confession, there is no room for the mutiny of the service personnel.

It used to be said of the British bureaucracy that its personnel used threat and pressure tactics to thwart the grant of freedom to India. One would have thought that with the advent of freedom the Indian service personnel would have imbibed a sense of patriotism and service. But a veiled threat of non-co-operation with the government contained in the letter is an amazing example of "Blimpism" in the ruling clique. The government cannot but take up the challenge and put the house in order.

Though ministerial dabbling in service procedure is to be discouraged, the ministries have often become the target of attack on account of the red tapism or machinations of the services. During the last Punjab Assembly sessions, the ministers put up a stout defence on behalf of the services, when they were assailed on the vagaries, nepotism and corruption in the administration. The services will not be able to fit in Free India unless they become totally Indian in spirit and Civil in outlook with Service as their motto.

* * *

Though the minions of the Indian Civil Service were anti-Indian and ultra-loyalists under the British regime, they were not penalised after the quitting of the British from Indian shores. In fact, a European judge, who sentenced Mahatma Gandhi, continued in service even after the transfer of power to Indians. The late Sardar Patel was a defender of the Services, and during a debate in Parliament, he retorted to complaining Congressmen that the Services had a better record than those who wore "white caps." After the death of the Sardar, the Services Association met under the presidentship of Shri Girija Shanker Bajpai, and while condoling the death of the Sardar, assured the Government that they would back its policy without any mental reservation.

During his recent tour of the famine affected areas in Madras, Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari paid warm encomiums to the I.A.S. personnel, who, he said, were imbued with altruistic ideals of service and sacrifice. The Government is not slow or grudging in appreciating the merits of the Services, but they will have to go a long way to rehabilitate themselves in the eyes of the public, especially after the disclosures of shady deals and unsavoury transactions before the tribunals. The latest attempt of the Punjab Services to sabotage government policy does not augur well for the future of their tribe.

Nehru's Plain Talk To Top Civilians

(Continued from Page 3 Col. 5)

strengthen the forces of democracy and peace."

The Journal does not disclose who had briefed whom. For even some words are identical in the two quotes.

TELL-TALE FIGURES

Official Gazettes are as dry as dust. The last two Gazettes of India have published Annual Reports of Central Tea Board, War Injuries Compensation Fund and Employees State Insurance Corporation.

The accounts of the Central Tea Board are for the year ending September 1950. The year opened with a credit balance of Rs. 14,08,695 and had Rs. 73,91,296 from Tea Cess. Its closing balance amounted to Rs. 20,16,465. The following are the details of its expenditure.

	Rs.	Rs.
General Administration		2,17,324
Propaganda in India:—		
i. Pay and Allowances	12,50,533	
ii. Provident Fund contribution	71,669	
iii. Other charges	9,69,256	
		22,91,459
Propaganda outside India		44,83,392
		69,92,175

Contingencies in propaganda in India include office rent, office staff lunch, furniture and fixtures, travelling, etc. It also includes the following:—

	Rs.
Tea distribution ..	2,57,670
Press Publicity ..	2,70,669
Outdoor Publicity ..	7,370
Publication ..	7,573
Cinema ..	13,452
	5,56,734

COMPENSATION QUOTA

The accounts for the War Injuries Compensation Insurance are for six months, ending December 31, 1952.

Out of the total disbursements of Rs. 2,39,772 a sum of Rs. 13,377 was paid as compensation for war injuries. The balance was disbursed as under:

1. Remuneration of expenses of Government Agents ..	65,592
2. Expenses of staff employed to do the work	1,33,770
3. Expenses of additional staff required to cope with the work ..	15,515
4. Miscellaneous ..	11,515
	2,26,392

STATE INSURANCE

The Annual Report and accounts of the Employees State Insurance Corporation shows that from its inauguration in 1949-50, the expenditure on administration has mounted up from Rs. 3,55,959 in the inaugural year to Rs. 32,37,100 in 1952-53. The Budget estimates for administration for 1953-54 are placed at Rs. 60,05,770. The scheme is in operation in Delhi and Kanpur but budget for 1953-54 provides for its implementation in the Punjab, Greater Bombay, Bangalore, Coimbatore, Calcutta, Nagpur, Jubbulpore, Ahmedabad and Sholapur.

The following items should be read with interests:—

	1952-53 Rs.	1953-54 Rs.
Pay of Officers	4,10,300	6,50,000
Pay of Establishment	4,11,100	15,30,400
Dearness allowance	4,90,000	10,19,500
House Rent allowance	1,41,000	2,94,400
City compensatory allowance	67,000	1,54,000
Other allowances	25,500	47,000
Travelling and conveyance allowance	1,00,000	2,00,000
	16,44,900	58,25,300

Pay of officers for the Headquarters is placed at Rs. 2,28,264 a year, including Rs. 3,000 a month for the Director-General, Rs. 2,000 a month for the Medical Commissioner and Rs. 1600/1800 a month for the Insurance Commissioner.

Provision for benefits is as under:—

	1952-53 Rs.	1953-54 Rs.
Sickness Benefits	11,25,000	65,00,000
Maternity Benefits	8,000	3,25,000
Disablement benefits for temporary disablement	4,00,000	29,00,000
Capitalised value for permanent disablement	8,00,000	40,00,000
Total expenditure	25,66,000	1,43,44,000

ARMY OF FUNCTIONARIES

Some comments are available. The overall picture of the three reports discloses an army of functionaries, with very healthy pancreas eating away tax-payer's money. Propaganda for tea in India, for example includes nearly two lakhs of rupees a month on administration alone, of which the pay and allowances are accountable for over Rs. one lakh a month. Speaking of Delhi, it is the Coffee publicity which has made considerable headway. There are two Coffee houses in New Delhi alone, which have been doing roaring business for several years, in addition to a dozen restaurants, where Coffee is in great demand. Ten years ago, only Madrasis drank Coffee and the created demand for that beverage among non-Madrasis has, obviously been at the cost of Tea.

Sickness Insurance is primarily intended for the poorest of the poor. And yet the grand edifice created for its administration smells of a real bureaucratic department of the Central Government. The workers, for whose benefit the scheme was evolved, should be grateful that the money collected for them has not yet been squandered on erecting grand building to house its offices.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORL

MINIMUM Re. 1/8/.

To be paid in advance

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Matrics: Pass Intermediate Arts/Commerce in one year. Grover's Correspondence College, Post Box 372, New Delhi. (6374)

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents and Stockists throughout India for Sight-Feed Lubricators. Fine Quality Motor Spare Parts etc. Apply Box 3636 Bombay Chronicle.

HOTEL

Hotels in Hill Station, gracious living at its best at the **Premiere Savoy Hotel, Mussoorie,** magnificent Suites, modern sanitation, superb cuisine, cocktail bar, band & cabaret, Telephone and radio available on request. Tennis, squash and billiard. Moderate charges. Grams: 'Savoy' Phone 10. (6247)

MISCELLANEOUS

World Wide Exchange, Free listing in Directory to exchange Picture Post Cards and Stamps with Collectors in foreign countries. Also correspondence to improve foreign languages. Write: W. Udo Segert, 305 East 75th Street, New York 21, U.S.A. (6390)

Wanted Sulphite, Unbleached Greaseproof, Swedish Kraft in Reels in substances of 38 to 40 Grammes. Write to Box No. 6352 c/o. The Bombay Chronicle.

PUBLIC NOTICES

CENTRAL PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

'L' BLOCK, NEW DELHI.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the following posts (reserved for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes) from suitable candidates belonging to the Scheduled castes and Scheduled tribes. The applications should reach the undersigned on or before the 15th June, 1953. The posts are temporary and have been sanctioned upto the end of February 1954 for the present but are likely to continue further:—

(i) SENIOR DRAFTSMEN (ARCHITECTURAL).

NUMBER OF POSTS— 1.

SCALE— Rs. 150-7-185-8-225.

QUALIFICATIONS— Matric with

(a) 3 years full time course in Architecture from any recognised Institute.

or

(b) 6 years practical experience under a chartered Architect.

(ii) JUNIOR DRAFTSMEN (ARCHITECTURAL).

NUMBER OF POSTS— 6.

SCALE— Rs. 100-5-125-6-155-EB-6-185.

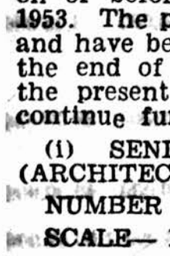
QUALIFICATIONS— Matric with 3 years practical experience in the office of an Architect.

THOSE WHO FULFIL THE ABOVE QUALIFICATIONS NEED ONLY APPLY.

C. S. EDWARD
Administrative Officer.

(6385)

THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER



Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas, Judges, and notables. Annual monthly details Rs. 5 and 3 questions Rs. 2. Horoscope or writing time required. Pandit Kaliyur M. SRINIVASACHARIAR *THAPONIDHI, Madras 17.*

A.I.R. Test Issue

MUSICIANS' STAND 'REGRETTABLE'

Approach To Central Authorities Urged

THE following statement on the Bharatiya Kalakar Mandal's agitation has been issued by six eminent men of letters and art critics of Bombay, namely, Prof. N. R. Phatak, Mr. Pestonji Pherozeshah Kapadia, Prof. Ramnarain Pathak, Mr. Chintamanrao Kolhatkar, Dr. D. G. Vyas and Mr. B. V. alias Mama Warerkar:—

The new method of audition recently introduced by the Government of India to further the cause of Classical Music is being opposed by some musicians. This is both surprising and regrettable.

There are many misleading statements made against this procedure. The fact that the Music Artistes do not get the fees they deserve, has been a long-standing complaint and in order to do away with any such complaint once and for all, the Central Advisory Board for Music, unanimously decided to appoint a Jury to grade the artistes and determine their status.

In consonance with these instructions, the Music Jury auditioned artistes in Bombay in October 1952 and it was carried out without any opposition. There was no opposition to this method in other States also. The artistes have now joined to form an association and have chosen to oppose this procedure. And this makes one feel sad about the future of Classical Music in the context of such an opposition.

If the artistes have any objections against the present method, surely boycott or picketing is not the means to get them removed. The Bombay Station of All India Radio which is merely a part of the Broadcasting Organisation of the Government of India, has no special powers in this respect. To boycott, and to picket here, therefore, are on the face of it, a very strange technique.

If the artistes or their association, instead of boycotting the All India Radio, Bombay, decide to meet the Government or meet the Central authorities of All India Radio, through representations and delegations, the grievances of the artistes, if legitimate, will be met with.

If any procedure or scheme adopted by the Government has any defects or flaws in it, every one affected by it has a right to protest against it. But such protests should be lodged at a proper place and addressed to the proper authorities.

All India Radio, Bombay, is not the proper place for the protests of and by the musicians. The artistes' association's decision to ventilate its disapproval against the Bombay Radio Station seems to be entirely ill-advised. All this will only give a setback to the progress of Indian Music, and those who will suffer will be particularly new artistes and amateurs.

We, therefore, earnestly request all the artistes to reconsider their decision to boycott the audition test, etc., and to seek for the redress of their grievances, if any, from the proper authority.

casting organisations, such as the British Broadcasting Corporation, have an even more elaborate system of auditioning artists before they are offered any engagements.

The Juries have already auditioned over a thousand artists at various stations of All India Radio. Exemptions from auditions have been granted in deserving cases and at the Bombay station alone over 40 artists have been granted such exemptions.

According to the existing procedure, artists who absent themselves from auditions are liable to be kept out from programme engagements. It is therefore in the interest of the artists themselves to appear before the Juries when invited to do so.

Selection Of Musicians

B. B. C. TOO HOLDS AUDITION TESTS

NEW DELHI, May 23.

In order to assist All-India Radio in grading and selecting musicians for broadcast purposes, the Government of India set up two Juries in July, 1952 under the chairmanship of the Nawab of Rampur.

These Juries deal with the selection of Hindustani and Karnatic music artists. They are required to conform to certain rules framed by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and no changes in them can be made by the members of the Juries.

This system of auditions is by no means peculiar to All India Radio. Most of the broad-

Artistes To Approach Dr. Keskar

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Bharatiya Sangit Kalakar Mandal has decided to represent to the Union Minister for Information and Broadcasting, its opposition to "the system and manner" of audition test of A.I.R. artistes.

Mr. Sushil Kavalekar, a spokesman of the Mandal, told a press conference today that the Mandal objected to the composition of the Jury and the treatment accorded by it to the artistes.

Mr. Kavalekar said that the Jury which was at present in Bombay was not representative of the various schools, but was composed of members who were exponents of the same school.

He added, "The Mandal believes that the audition should be had without the knowledge of the artiste, without submitting him to an examination, to be judged and reported by a Jury adequately representative of well-known schools of music, with a right of appeal to the artiste against whom an adverse report is made.

"The Mandal is prepared to submit a panel of artistes to the authorities who shall be competent to take the audition", he said.

Indian Students To Tour Red China

CALCUTTA, May 23 (PTI).

About twentyfive students representing various Indian Universities are expected to leave for Peking on June 6 on a six weeks' tour of China at the invitation of the All-China Students' Federation and the Peking University Students' Union.

Dance In Aid Of Music School

In aid of the music school of the Bharatiya Music and Arts Society, Kumari Kalyani and party will give a Bharat Natya recital on 30th and 31st inst. at 6 p.m. at the S.I.E.S. School Hall.

Twenty-year-old Kumari Kalyani has learnt her lessons the hard way. A native of Swamimalai, near Kumbakonam, a place renowned for music and art, she began her "schooling" at the age of 7. She had the fortune of being trained by veterans such as the late Cheyyur Manickam Pillai, Shrimati Mylapore Gauri Amma and Thiruvadaimarudur Meenakshisundaram Pillai. These 13 years of back-breaking endeavour has given her an assurance and self-confidence which makes her one of the top-notchers in the field today.

Famine Relief In Rajasthan

BOMBAY RESIDENTS GIVE THEIR MITE

JAIPUR, May 23 (PTI): Mr. Ram Karan Joshi, Rajasthan's Labour Minister who had gone to Bombay along with Minister for Industry and Commerce told correspondents here yesterday that they had received "enthusiastic response" from Rajasthani residents in Bombay for the State Government's appeal for public co-operation for financial contribution for famine relief work.

Mr. Joshi said that after their meeting with members of the Marwari Chamber of Commerce, contributions of over Rs. 50,000 were made apart from cloth worth Rs. 23,000. He hoped that the total contribution in cash and kind would now amount to Rs. 1 lakh.

The Minister said since his return from Bombay he had received invitations from Rajasthani residents in Nagpur, Calcutta and Assam and it was likely that Rajasthan Ministers would shortly visit those places during the next month.

He said that a Famine Relief Committee has been formed with the Chief Minister as Chairman and Officials and non-officials including Rajasthani residents outside the State as members to receive donations and organise relief work in the famine affected areas.

Mr. Joshi said that the Indian Red Cross Society, had contributed Rs. 5,000 for famine relief and 1,000 pounds of condensed milk. Arrangements for medical aid had been made at famine relief centres.

Recognition For Aligarh B.Sc. Engineering Degree

BOMBAY, Saturday: The B.Sc. degree in Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering of the Aligarh University has been recognised by the Government of Bombay as equivalent to corresponding degrees in Engineering of a statutory University in Bombay State for purposes of recruitment to posts and services under it.

POSTAL EXPRESS DELIVERY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Postal articles addressed to Post Boxes cannot be sent under Express Delivery System. A large number of Express Delivery articles are being received addressed to Post Box numbers and these have to be delivered as ordinary articles. The Public are therefore requested to write complete address on Express Delivery articles so that they may be delivered expeditiously by special messengers at offices of delivery.

Swiss-Made Coaches Arrive

BOMBAY, Saturday: Four Swiss-made passenger coaches, ordered by the Government of India, arrived in Bombay today from Rotterdam aboard Scindia's ship S.S. "Jalvallabh". These coaches are earmarked for use on the Central Railways.

Out of fifty Swiss-made coaches allotted by the Government of India to the Central Railway, twelve have already been delivered to them.

Deputy Speaker Leaves For London

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. M. Anantasayanam Ayyangar, Deputy Speaker of the House of the People, left Bombay for London by air yesterday to attend Queen Elizabeth's corronation early in June.

Mr. Anantasayanam Ayyangar will also attend the Executive Council meeting of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association and the Commonwealth Speakers' Conference in London. He will also visit Holland, Belgium and part of Germany to study agriculture and social welfare schemes in those areas.

The execution of the Hawevar Tank work, in Kapadvanj Taluka, of Kaira District has been sanctioned as a scarcity relief measure by the Government of Bombay. The tank work is estimated to cost Rs. 10,000.

WONDER PLANT WHICH SERVES AS MANURE

Datar Singh Commends Use Of Sesbania Speciosa

MADRAS, May 23 (PTI).

MR. DATAR SINGH, Additional Secretary to the Food and Agriculture Ministry today commended the utility of sesbania speciosa as green manure and the installation of filter points to supplement the seasonal irrigation.

In the course of a statement to the press at the conclusion of a tour of the districts of South Arcot and Tanjore, he termed sesbania speciosa as "a wonder plant" and said "a very simple and inexpensive way of developing agricultural production has been evolved in Madras".

Mr. Datar Singh stated that the filter points were quite inexpensive costing less than Rs. 300/- for the filter pipe and installation charges. By using a five to seven horse power engine, each filter yielded up to 16,000 gallons an hour "wherever I visited," he added, "the ryots were very enthusiastic about the performance of the filters".

BORDER CROP

The growth of sesbania as a border crop on the margins of paddy fields and as a pure crop "has been very impressive" he stated.

Mr. Datar Singh said by raising sesbania along the borders of the first crop of paddy and utilising it as manure for the second crop, the Aduthurai Agricultural Research Station had stepped up the yield of the second crop from 2,000 pounds to 4,000 pounds in three years. Coupled with the installation of filter points, the total output of paddy in this station had been raised from 1.07 lakhs of pounds to 2.33 lakhs in four years time. He hoped that the Director of Agriculture, Madras would spare no pains to extend sesbania speciosa all over the paddy areas in the State and produce sufficient seeds to extend cultivation of "this wonder plant" to the other states in India.

Control On Ammonium Sulphate Removed

Improvement In Supply Position

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Owing to the improved supply position of ammonium sulphate and superphosphate, the Government of Bombay has removed all restrictions on the prices and distribution of both these fertilizers.

They are now available to cultivators through the normal trade channels, including co-operative societies, which are expected to undertake wholesale and retail distribution.

The Government does not now stock these fertilizers at departmental depots for distribution to cultivators through the Agricultural Department.

The cultivators are, therefore, advised to enquire of local fertilizer dealers for their requirements of these fertilizers.

City & Suburbs

TODAY

Hindu: Vaishakh II Shud 11 2009
Muslim: Ramzan 10, 1372
Parsi: Ader 25, 1322
Sunrise: 6-02 a.m.
Sunset: 7-09 p.m.
Hightide: 09-20, 20-40
Lowtide: 02-40, 14-48

TODAY'S ENGAGEMENTS

YOUTH'S OWN UNION: "Free Thought", at Cama Hall, 6-15 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Public lecture on "Lord Buddha's Message: Celebrating Buddha Jayanti" at 6-15 p.m.

PRAJA - SOCIALIST PARTY: Public lecture on present political situation by Mr. K. R. Karanth at Cama Hall, Fort, 9-30 a.m.

SHIVAJI PARK BALKAN-JI-BARI: Celebration of Second Anniversary of Shivaji Park Balkanji-Bari at Dr. Antonio D'Silva High School Hall, Portuguese Church Street, near Hanuman Temple, Dadar, 4 p.m.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL NATIONAL TRADE UNION CONGRESS: Reception to Mr. Abid Ali Jafferbhai, Dy. Minister for Labour, Govt. of India at Mazdoor Manzil, Govt. Gate, Parel, 10 a.m.

MANGALOREAN YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION: Konkani drama, "Our Children", at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 5-30 p.m.

BOMBAY TAMIL SANGHAM: Professor Sri Jagannathan of the Hindu College, Tinnevelly, will address at 6-00 p.m. at Sangham premises (Pioneer School, Matunga)."

SHRINE OF SUPREME CULTURE: Shri-Vidya Siddhi Kendra. Service by Dr. Trivikram on: "Difference between Prakriti and Matter" at Radha Kunj, Shivaji Park, 5-30 p.m.

Thundershowers In Travancore

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, May 23.

The following is the daily All-India weather summary for Saturday:

Thundershowers have occurred locally in Assam, the Punjab Hills Malabar-South Kanara, Mysore and Travancore-Cochin and at a few stations in sub-Himalayan West Bengal, Orissa, the plains of the Punjab (I) southwest Uttar Pradesh, coastal Andhradesa, Rayalaseema and Tamilnad. Weather was dry over the rest of the country.

Day temperatures were markedly above normal in interior Gangetic West Bengal and adjoining parts of Bihar and generally appreciably above normal in the rest of northeast India outside northeast Assam, in east Uttar Pradesh, northeast Madhya Pradesh, Deccan (Desh), Hyderabad Mysore. In northeast Assam and in and around northwest India, they were appreciably to markedly below normal.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL SUNDAY EVENING: Thundershowers will occur locally in Assam, sub-Himalayan West Bengal, the Punjab Hills and Travancore-Cochin and at a few stations in Gangetic West Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, north coastal Andhradesa, south Tamilnad, Malabar-South Kanara and Mysore. Scattered dust or thunderstorms will occur in west Uttar Pradesh, the plains of the Punjab (I) and west Rajasthan. Isolated dust or thunderstorms are also likely in south Deccan (Desh) and Hyderabad.

Day temperatures will continue appreciably above normal in Gangetic West Bengal, Bihar, Chota Nagpur, Hyderabad and South Deccan (Desh). In northwest India they are likely to remain appreciably to markedly below normal.

The following is the daily All-India weather chart:

Ahmedabad	94	82	0	0	— 0
BOMBAY	92	82	0	0.2	0
Calcutta	100	83	0	2.5	+ .2
Cherrapunji	70	63	1.1	102.9	+36.5
Madras	98	83	0	0.3	—1.3
Nagpur	110	86	0	0.4	— .1
New Delhi	96	75	0.1	0.3	—0.9
Poona	102	71	0	2.6	+1.6
Sholapur	108	83	0	0.8	—0.1
Surat	99	81	0	0	—0.2

LABOUR WELFARE WORKERS

Institute Exam Results

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The following candidates are declared successful at the Long Term Diploma Examination of the Institute for Labour Welfare Workers, Bombay, held in March last:—

SECOND CLASS (in order of merit): V G Apte, Shrimati Indu Trivedi, V M Pitre, N G K Nair, S K Misra, M S V Naidu, G F Lalchandani, N K Shukla, R M Patel, K S Rao, P G Oza, Kumari K B Baxi, J S Srivastava and B S Mehrotra.

PASS CLASS (in order of merit): B A Vichare, H M Nerurkar, Mahavir Singh, B S Jangwan, R M Choksi, B M Patole, M V Nadkarni, Kumari Mira Manajeshwar, R G Thatte, I S Rao and H Y Dighe.

The results of three candidates, B N Aradhya, R G Patel and R S Shankarnarayana are reserved for consideration.

The Governor's Prize is awarded to V G Apte for standing first among the successful candidates.

The next Long Term Course of the Institute commences from July 1, applications for admission to which should reach the Principal of the Institute by June 7. The course, which is of nine months' duration, gives theoretical and practical instruction to prospective social workers, labour leaders, labour welfare officers and personnel officers in factories and mills.

Details regarding qualifications for admission, prescribed fees, application form, etc., can be had from the Principal of the Institute, which is located in Govindji Keni Road, Naigaum Road, Bombay 14.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES FOR ADJUDICATION

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The industrial disputes between the Standard Vacuum Oil Company and the Alliance Art Printing Works, both of Bombay, and their respective workers have been referred by the Government of Bombay for adjudication, the first to the Industrial Tribunal of Shri S. H. Naik and the other to that of Shri Salim M. Merchant.

The dispute in the Standard Vacuum Oil Company is in respect of the workers' demand for night shift allowance, while that in the Alliance Art Printing Works refers to the workers' demand for bonus for the year 1951 and dearness allowance at the rate of the Bombay Millowners' Association scales, with effect from January 1, 1952.

Kala Kendra Dance Ballet

The Kala Kendra of the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan is coming out with a Dance Ballet—'Samarpan'—an adaptation based on the novel "Jaya Somanath" by Shri K. M. Munshi—to be presented for the first time in the city on Sunday, 31st instant at 6-30 p.m. at the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan.

The Kala Kendra was invited to give performances of this ballet in Lucknow, Kanpur and Allahabad last month where they were very much appreciated.

The stellar roles are played by Kala Chandra and Gopal Shetty.

The production and direction is in charge of Veteran Yogendra Desai and the musical score whereof has been accredited to Avinash Vyas.

ERNAKULAM: The 16-day-old strike of about 200 monthly paid (mostly clerical) staff of the Tata Oil Mills Company here was called off on Saturday.

TODAY'S RADIO

BOMBAY

243 meters.

07-40 Programme, 07-45 S Khan, G songs, 08-15 T Ahmed, bhankar, v.d., 11-45 P Rane, hindol, v.d., 12-15 For women, G, 13-10 S Prasad, tabla, 13-40 Symp. concert.

17-30 P Rane, purvi, v.d., 18-05 Music, 18-10 Locals, 18-20 S Khan, G songs, 18-30 T Ahmed, vocal, 19-00 K Venkatram, flute, 19-20 P Rane, kamod, v.d., 19-45 For industrial workers, 20-30 V Wakde, bhajan, 20-45 S Khan, G songs, 21-15 K music, 21-45 Teresa Dyer, adaptation of Priestly's 'I have been here before', 23-27 Concerto.

VARIATIONS 353m.

07-30 Mangal prabhat, 08-00 S Prasad, tabla, 08-45 Shantabai Joshi, M songs, 11-00 Your choice, 12-15 Ratnakant, hori dhamar, 13-00 Shantabai Joshi, M songs, 13-30 G M Durrani, thumri, 13-50 V Wakde, marwa, v.d.

17-30 For children, M, 18-20 For villages in M, at 18-50 in K, 20-15 Shantabai Joshi, M songs, 20-30 H talk on Marathi drama, 20-45 Konkani prog., 21-30 T Ahmed, malkauns, 22-00 S Prasad, tabla, 22-15 V Wakde, bageshree, v.d.

BARODA-AHMEDABAD

250m., 326.1m—07-45 Hari nam, 08-15 H Hussain, desi, 09-00 H Hussain, bhairavi, 09-15 Delhi recital, 10-00 For children, G, 18-00 K B Sitari, mishra mand, 18-10 Vanlata C Bhatt, geets, 18-20 A Shah, Parekh compsn., 18-30 For rural listeners (Baroda), 18-30 Locals (Ahm.), 18-35 Variety (Ahm.), 19-00 H Hussain, sindhura, 19-15 A Shah, Dave's songs, 19-30 Locals (Baroda), 19-35 Geet mala (Baroda), 19-30 For industrial workers (Ahm.), 20-00 H Hussain, gorakh kalyan, 20-30 Choice (Baroda), 20-30 Composer performs: Delhi relay (Ahm.), 21-15 A Shah, geets, 21-30 R Thakkar, 'gold watch', G play.

CEYLON

Morning (English) 19.84; Evening (Eng.) 41.72; Morning and Evening (Hindi) 41.72m.

7-00 a.m. Music in March Time, 7-30 BBC news, 7-45 Orchestra, 8-00 Sunday Serenade, 8-15 Voice of Prophecy, 8-45 Make Mine Music, 9-00 Choice of the People.

6 p.m. Album of Familiar Favourites, 6-15 Down Harmony Lane, 6-30 BBC News, 6-45 I Hear Southland Singing, 7-00 Swing and sway with Sammy Kaye, 7-15 Musical Flashback, 7-30 Waltzes of World, 8 Ovaltine Amateur Hour, 8-30 Melody Tours, 9-00 Hour of Charm, 9-30 Voice of Prophecy, 10-00 Musicals, 10-45 Eventide Echoes.

Morning—Hindi 41.72 7-00-9-30 a.m. Hindi Musical programmes.

Evening: Hindi—41.72m. 7-00-8 Hindi Musical Programmes, 8-00 Amateur Hour (Ovaltine), 8-30-10-00 Hindi Musical Programmes.

B B C

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE—15-15 BBC Synp. orch., 16-00 Service, 16-45 Sports, 17-30 Forces' show, 18-45 Melody milestones, 19-45 Concerto, 20-45 Personal portrait, 21-00 In town tonight, 21-45 London forum, 22-15 Service, 23-00 Take it from here.

EASTERN SERVICE—18-45 London calling Asia, 19-30 For India, 19-45 For students, 20-05 Science, 20-15 For Pak, 20-15 For students, 20-35 Mail bag.

PRIESTLEY'S PLAY: On Sunday, (May 24) at 9-45 p.m. All India Radio Bombay will broadcast a radio adaptation by Teresa Dyer of a play "I Have Been Here Before", by J. B. Priestley. The play is produced by Adi Marzban and includes Josephine Mathews, Sam Berkley-Hill, Mark Robinson and others as participants. This can be heard on 243.9 and 41.44 metres.

Hockey Championship Matches: AIR Commentary

All India Radio, Mysore will be broadcasting running commentaries on the Semifinals and the Final of the National Hockey Championhip scheduled to be played in Bangalore on May 26, 27 and 30 between 5.15 p. m. and 6.20 p.m. each day.

The commentaries may be heard on 309.3 Metres and 49.46 Metres. The Commentator will be S. Govind Swaminathan. The Running Commentary on the Final Match will be relayed by All India Radio, Madras also.

CUT FAT SALARIES OF BANK OFFICIALS

Employees' Federation Chief's Suggestion

BOMBAY, Saturday.

MR. M. S. DESAI, President of the Federation of Bank Employees, Bombay, said here yesterday that the silence of Indian Banks' Association, Bombay has not been misunderstood by the Bank employees who have not forgotten when and how the Sastry Tribunal was constituted.

Referring to the statement "the banks are not at all in favour of having prolonged proceedings before Tribunals and Courts and are anxious to attend to their legitimate business," Mr. Desai said: "it is a piece of news perhaps coming out without consulting the lawyers. If the Banks' managements had really believed that and had settled differences with their employees by mutual discussion, the huge amount spent by the Government, the Banks and the employees would have been saved and their wasted time and energies, could have been utilised otherwise."

DIVIDENDS

The Association's statement that "only 191 banks out of 462 could afford to give any dividend" was misguiding, he said and asked "were these banks giving dividend before 1946? Was there non-payment of dividend in spite of proper management or due to mismanagement?"

Referring to the Association's reference to "the depreciation in the market value of investments," he said this was as a result of the change in the Reserve Bank rate and had nothing to do with any award. If the banks had to pay more for the borrowing, they charged higher rate of interest for the advances.

The reference to "rapidly mounting establishment charges" he pointed out, would deceive no one—at least not the Bank employees. "This item includes the salaries paid to Managing Director or the General Manager and to other officers, the clerks and the subordinate staff" of which a bigger part went to the high executives of the banks.

CUT HIGHER SALARIES

He said "if a Tribunal reduces the salaries and allowances of subordinate staff by a few rupees, there will be no progress in the banking industry unless the fat salaries paid to Managing Directors, General Managers etc. were brought down within a reasonable limit in relation to our national income and placed under purview of some controlling law till the banking industry is nationalised."

Mr. Desai said that there was nothing more deceptive than to say that in joint stock banking, the shareholders were the owners of the Bank and they could determine the policy of the bank.

"In fact it is a joint stock democratic autocracy where the Directors having unlimited holdings of the shares can dictate the policy and drive the shareholders, majority of whom are only interested in the amount of the dividend, to any commitment."

Man 'Wanted For Murder' Arrested

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Shama Magan Matasara, an upcountry murder suspect who was absconding for four months, was yesterday traced to Andheri by the Bombay CID.

Police told the Chief Presidency Magistrate, K. J. Khambatta today that about four months back Matasara murdered a villager named Bhagi Gulam Koiri, a native of Karion Bazar, which is near to Ghulipur village (Mirzapur District) from where the suspect hails.

The suspect is said to have come to Bombay about three months back and was in hiding all the time. Yesterday he was traced to the Mistry Stables at Andheri.

Pending the warrant of arrest from the Mirzapur police the suspect was remanded to custody.

STUDENT'S DEATH MYSTERY

BOMBAY, Saturday: The mystery surrounding the dead body found in the sea on Wednesday near Marine Drive, opposite the Taraporevala Aquarium, has not been cleared up, despite vigorous detective efforts by the police.

The latest reports emanating from the Lamington Road police say that the body has been identified as Suresh Sitaram Parmanand, 18, and is reported to be a cousin of the well-known Marathi writer, Mr. Anant Kanekar.

GOES TO COLLEGE

Suresh, it is alleged, was residing with his elder brother at a place called Shantikunj, 5th Lane, Hindu Colony, at Dadar. He is said to have left his home on Wednesday afternoon, with a hundred-rupee note, with the intention of joining the Siddharth College as a student.

Till late in the evening the same day, he failed to return home. His relatives were worried. The next day, his brother, reading about the finding of a body of a youth on Marine Drive, visited the Coroner's Court and identified the body as being that of his younger brother, Suresh.

Although police enquires continue, information from unofficial sources state that the boy was allegedly picked up by strangers on his way to the College, lured to the sea-side and deprived of his money.

On the basis of present evidence, the Coroner has ruled that the boy's death was due to drowning.

Alleged Counterfeiting Of Dollar Bills

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Dr. Sertrog Hugop Apcar, described as an M.A., LL.B. who arrived in this country from Turkey in 1935 and Bhagwandas Jamatmal Choolani, a city businessman, were yesterday committed to Sessions by the Additional Chief Presidency Magistrate, J. M. Barot for alleged sale of counterfeit hundred-dollar bills worth Rs. 30,475 and for abetment.

The second accused is to face a separate trial under Section 489 of the Indian Penal Code at the Sessions Court for allegedly printing the forged dollar notes.

The prosecution stated that on March 25, 1953 the first accused sold counterfeit 53 hundred-dollar bills "knowing them to be forged" to Sub-Inspector S. R. Billimoria, a witness in the present case after the police had laid a trap. The second accused was charged with aiding and abetting.

The second accused was also charged under Section 489 of the I.P.C. for allegedly printing the forged dollar bills.

Both the accused were ordered to be released on bail in a sum of Rs. 20,000 with a surety in like amount.

6 Strikers Arrested

BOMBAY, Saturday: Gangaram Shivram and five other building workers who have been on "sit-down strike" at Thakur Nivas, Jamshedji Tata Road, Churchgate Reclamation, were yesterday taken into custody by the Esplanade police for alleged picketing.

The workers charged with "obstructing, intimidating and assault loyal workers" pursuing their normal avocation.

The accused were remanded to custody by Chief Presidency Magistrate K. J. Khambatta, today.

N. C. C. ON BUILDING WORK

Lt-Gen. S. M. Shrinagesh, GOC-in-C, Southern Command, talking to an N.C.C. cadet busy on construction work when he on Friday visited the N.C.C. Camp at Ghataprabha, 40 miles from Belgaum, where over 700 N.C.C. cadets are at present helping the village community projects by constructing chawls, making a road, conducting literacy classes and rendering free medical aid.

Supreme Court Decision On Haji Malang Durga

INTERIM ORDERS FOR 'STATUS QUO' FOR 6 MONTHS

NEW DELHI, May 23.

THE Supreme Court yesterday gave its decision on an appeal arising out of the dispute to the management of the historic thirteenth century Haji Malang Durga in Kalyan, Bombay.

The decision was given on an appeal field by the second plaintiff Gopal Krishnaji Ketkar, who sought a declaration to the effect that he was the guardian and "Vahivatdar" of the Durga known as Haji Malang and he alone was entitled to look after the management of the Durga and perform its rites and rituals. The plaintiff also asked for a declaration that he was entitled to take the offerings placed before the tomb of Haji Malang throughout the year, as also the cash and other offerings now lying in the Kalyan Treasury under the orders of the District Magistrate of Kalyan. An injunction is sought for restraining the defendant, Mohomed Jaffer Mahomed Hussein from disturbing the rights of the plaintiff.

CURIOUS FEATURES

The facts of the suit had certain 'curious features', said Mr. Justice Vivian Bose in his judgment. The plaintiffs were Brahmins while the disputed Durga to which they claimed to have a right to manage was a Muslim shrine, and beside the tomb of the Muslim saint was the tomb of a Hindu princess.

The origin of the shrine was lost in antiquity but the Gazeteer of the Bombay Presidency stated that the tomb was that of a Muslim saint who came to India as an Arab missionary in the thirteenth century and the second tomb was know as Mayi's tomb, in which was buried the body of a Hindu Raja's daughter treated by Bawa Malang as his own daughter.

The fame of the Muslim saint's tomb was still at its height when the English made their appearance at Kalyan and later when Peshawas came to power. Finally it passed into the hands of one Kashinath Pant Ketkar, a Kalyan Brahmin whom the plaintiffs claimed as their ancestors. It was said that Kashinath repaired the tomb "miraculously assisted by the dead saint." A dispute arose in 1817 when the Kalyan Muslims resented the Brahmin management of a Muslim shrine. The situation gained piquancy by reason of the fact that there was already a Muslim known as Hydar in charge as the tomb's hereditary manager.

The Collector of Kalyan decided to settle the issue by ascertaining the saint's wishes and this he did by casting lots. Thrice the lots were cast and on all the three occasions the lot fell on the representative of Kashinath and so the Collector proclaimed Kashinath's representative as the guardian of the tomb.

The suit was filed by Radhabai, the second plaintiff's adoptive mother, as well as by the present plaintiff Gopal Krishna Ketkar. The first plaintiff, Radhabai died during the pendency of the suit and the defendant died during the pendency of the appeal. The only dispute which remains outstanding according to the judgment, against the defendant's legal representatives and that only in an indirect way, related to the past offerings which were deposited in the Kalyan Treasury and to a house claimed by the defendant.

PLAINTIFF'S CASE

The plaintiff's case was that in the year 1920, the defendant was permitted to do the non-Urus part of the service in the tomb. In return for the performance, the defendant was allowed to collect non-Urus portion on the offerings to keep them for his maintenance. As regards the collection made during the Urus period, the plaintiff used to collect them. It was stated that offerings were made at both the tombs by persons of all faiths.

The plaintiff complained that in 1945 and 1946 the defendant started to interfere and tried to prevent the plaintiffs from collecting the offerings. As a result, the proceedings under Sec. 145 of the Cr. P.C. commenced and in view of the dispute between the parties, the authorities stepped in under Sec. 145 and 147 of Cr. P.C. and attached the offerings pending the decision of the suit.

The defendant denied all the allegations and claimed himself to be the Mutawalli and also a house which stood near the tomb. The trial judge decided the issue in plaintiff's favour holding the defendant as an employee of the plaintiff from 1917. On an appeal, the High Court upheld the findings. Justice Vivian Bose delivering the order of the court held that the Durga was not a private property. It was in existence some 700 years before the plaintiff's ancestors came on the scene and a Muslim was in management in 1817. After this length of time and especially as a Hindu princess was buried beside the Muslim saint, "it might be legitimate to infer that there was some lawful origin, of which the traces are now lost, for management by a Hindu and whoever manages to retain a portion of the offerings."

Their Lordships held that it was an admitted fact that the "public have taken an interest in the place and that a Dharmshala and others were built by members of the public including a Parsi, and also that the place is very largely visited particularly during Urus time. That being so, we think it undesirable that things should be allowed to drift in this uncertain way, no one knowing where the legal rights of the management lie or of what they consist."

Taking notice of the plaintiff's intention to file a suit under Sec. 92 of the Civil Procedure Code, their Lordships said that without in any way prejudicing matters which will arise out of the suit, we make the following orders:

"That the present arrangement regarding the collection and disposal of the offerings continue for a period of six months from the date of this judgment that in the interval the offerings so collected, as well as those already in deposit, be not handed over to the second plaintiff except to the extent necessary for meeting the expenses. The legal representatives of the diffendent have no right at all to those offerings.

"If such a suit is instituted within the said period, then the said offerings and collections be disposed of in accordance with such scheme as may then be framed, and in accordance with such directions as may be given in that suit."

"If no such suit is instituted within the said six months then the second plaintiff as the person in 'de facto' management of the Durga from November 13, 1938 (the date of adoption) till the date of suit—October 7, 1946,—will be entitled to receive the offerings now lying in deposit in the Treasury for and on behalf of the Durga. He will also be entitled in future to collect all the offerings all the year round for and on behalf of the Durga and for its benefit until he is displaced by persons with better title or authority derived from the courts.

Justice Bose set aside the order of remand passed by the High Court stating that it was unnecessary.

Quereshi's Reply To Jain

KARACHI, May 23 (PTI): Pakistan's Refugee Minister Mr. Shoeb Quereshi's reply to a recent communication from his Indian counterpart Mr. Ajit Prasad Jain is now in the process of being despatched, it is learnt.

The correspondence relates to Indo-Pakistan evacuee property problem.

INDO-PAK TALKS IN LONDON

Prime Ministers To Hold Preliminary Parleys

OUTSTANDING ISSUES FOR MINISTRIES IN TWO COUNTRIES

NEW DELHI May 23.

IT has been agreed that the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan will meet in London early next month. They will have preliminary talks on Kashmir, the working of the Prime Ministers' Agreement on Minorities, the evacuee property payment question, and other issues having a bearing on Indo-Pakistan relations.

Owing to their other preoccupations it will not be possible for the two Prime Ministers to discuss these matters in detail in London. That will await their return to their respective countries. They will meet again at the earliest possible occasion and will carry on their discussions for the purpose of arriving at a settlement of all Indo-Pakistan differences.

Meanwhile, the Governments of India and Pakistan have agreed to issue a directive to those of their Ministries concerned to take up immediately the outstanding issues between the two countries with their opposite numbers. They will be directed to make every effort, in the light of the improved atmosphere and outlook that happily prevails on both sides, and the earnest desire expressed by the two Prime Ministers, to reach an early, friendly and lasting solution of these differences, so that the two countries may live together as good neighbours and cooperate with each other in all matters of common interest.

STEERING COMMITTEE

In order that the two Prime Ministers may be kept fully informed of the progress made in these discussions it has also been decided to set up a Steering Committee composed of two officials nominated by each Government.

This Committee will receive regular reports of the progress made towards settlement of the outstanding issues and will meet from time to time to consider them and to devise ways and means by which any issue remaining unsettled or pending for any length of time or any disagreement that may arise may be resolved to the mutual satisfaction of the two Governments.

The first meeting of the Steering Committee will be held in Karachi soon after the return of the Pakistan Prime Minister from the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in London. In the meantime the Ministries concerned in both the countries will get in touch with their opposite numbers and either by correspondence or by personal meetings will endeavour to settle as many of the outstanding differences between them as quickly as possible.

ON JUNE 4

The preliminary meeting between Mr. Nehru and Mr. Mohammed Ali in London is likely to take place on June 4. It is not known yet whether the talks will be held on that day or on subsequent dates.

CANAL WATERS

The absence of reference in the agenda to the canal water dispute is particularly noticed by political circles here. It is pointed out here that this dispute is no more a live issue between India and Pakistan and reports have been received here that Pakistan has accepted the present arrangement that has been made and has agreed to give it a trial. Under this arrangement, the Government of India have appointed a special Commissioner to look after the distribution of water in the canals and on the Pakistan side, they have appointed an Irrigation

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Cambridge To Honour Pt. Nehru

LONDON PROGRAMME

LONDON, May 23 (Reuter): India's Prime Minister Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru will have a crowded programme during his nineteen days visit to Britain for the Coronation and the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' conference.

The High Commissioner for India in the United Kingdom has released a programme of some of the engagements of the Indian Prime Minister.

He is due to arrive in London on May 29. One June one Mr. Nehru will participate in the Queen's reception for Commonwealth representatives. There will be a luncheon party by the Queen the same day for Commonwealth Prime Ministers and representatives. In the evening Mr. Nehru will visit the Indian museum. On June 2, the Coronation Day, Mr. Nehru will participate in the state function as well as in the Queen's Coronation procession which will follow.

The Commonwealth Prime Ministers Conference will open on third June and Mr. Nehru will attend the session also on the fourth, eighth, ninth and twelfth.

On the evening of the third June, there will be a State banquet at Buckingham Palace and the next evening the Prime Minister will be the chief guest at a dinner at the Indian High Commissioner's residence. On Friday the Foreign Secretary will give a dinner to the Queen which Mr. Nehru will attend. This will be followed by a reception at Buckingham Palace.

MEETING EDITORS

The Indian Prime Minister will meet prominent editors at a luncheon on June 8. The same evening he will attend a gala performance at Covent garden.

The Indian Prime Minister will appear in a television programme on the ninth. The same evening Sir Winston Churchill is giving a dinner.

On June 10, a diplomatic reception will be held at the residence of the High Commissioner for India.

Mr. Nehru will attend the march past of the Royal Air Force on June 11, followed by trooping the colour. The Foreign Press Association will entertain him at a luncheon the same day and in the evening he will attend a dinner by old Harrovian Members of Parliament. Mr. Nehru is an old Harrow boy.

LORD MAYOR'S RECEPTION

On the twelfth the Lord Mayor of London is giving a luncheon to Commonwealth Prime Ministers which the Indian Prime Minister also will attend. There will be a reception to Indian residents in the evening at the Indian Gymkhana followed by an India League reception at Kingsway Hall.

Mr. Nehru will attend the Coronation naval review on June 15. He leaves the next day for Bonn to hold a conference of heads of

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Communists Are Down And Out

DULLES LEAVES DELHI

The Hon'ble Mr. John Foster Dulles, U.S. Secretary of State, left Delhi on Friday. He was seen off at the Palam Airport by Shri R. K. Nehru, Foreign Secretary and Shri I. S. Chopra, Chief of Protocol, Government of India. Photo shows Shri R. K. Nehru in conversation with the Hon'ble Mr. Dulles, before the latter's departure from the Airport. Shri I. S. Chopra is appearing in the centre.

NO-TAX MOVE IN NYASALAND

Ban On Meeting: One Chief Suspended

BLANTYREE, Nyasaland, May 23 (Reuter).

A NYASALAND Magistrate has banned a meeting which was to have been addressed by the Rev. Michael Scott because it might provoke "public disaffection."

The authorities have also suspended a senior African Chief, Gomani who issued signed introductions to the people in his area to ignore all agricultural and forestry laws as a protest against Central African Federation.

He said that the people should pay no further taxes until told to do by the leader of the Nyasaland Council of Chiefs. Chief Mwase.

Gomani admitted issuing the instructions and refused to cancel them. Non-payment of taxes and defiance of the laws was the method chosen by the Supreme Council of the Nyasaland African Congress and chiefs to protest against acceptance of Federation.

The suspended chief's son, Willard Gomani then invited Chief Mwase, the Rev. Mr. Scott and several leaders of the Congress to attend a meeting in the Ncheu district where they arrived yesterday. About 800 people who had assembled for the meeting dispersed quietly when it was cancelled.

All 'Vikings' Grounded

CALCUTTA, May 23 (PTI).

All 'Viking' aircraft now in commission in India, which had flown 6,000 hours, have been grounded to carry out some "mandatory modifications."

A 'Viking' liner, which had left Dum Dum this morning on a scheduled flight to Delhi, was promptly called back to the airport on receipt of the instruction from the makers of the Viking.' A spokesman of the operators, the Indian National Airways, told PTI that this aircraft was called back on account of "fatigue." The passengers will be leaving tomorrow.

The instruction to ground the Vikings was received after some defect had been observed in another 'Viking' belonging to another Indian airline. All those 'Vikings' now will be subjected to a rigorous test.

The Indian National Airways, which operates 'Vikings', announced a cut in their daily services to Rangoon and Kathmandu this afternoon.

Siam Evacuates Vietnam Refugees

BANGKOK, May 23, (Reuter): Thailand (Siam) has begun to evacuate Vietnam refugtes suspected of Communist sympathies away from her north-east frontier. About 60,000 refugees who fled before French Union forces across the Mekong river from Indo-China in 1946 live in Thailand's northeast provinces.

LONDON: Secretary-General of India's External Affairs Ministry, Mr. N. R. Pillai, arrived in London Friday in connection with the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' conference.

DULLES CREATES 'PRESS HISTORY'

Refuses To Answer Oral Questions At Conference

KARACHI, May 23 (PTI).

THE United States Secretary of State, Mr. John Foster Dulles, will create press history for Karachi tomorrow when he will address a press conference but will decline to answer any verbal questions.

Pakistan Government's Press Information Department today issued invitations to journalists for his press conference tomorrow afternoon, but said written questions must be submitted by this afternoon. The invitation warned that no questions will be allowed on the press conference floor and that Mr. Dulles will limit his remarks to his statement. This is a departure from existing practice here—questions are always allowed to be asked at press conference.

DULLES MEETS MOHAMMED ALI

KARACHI, May 23 (PTI): Pakistan's Prime Minister Mr. Mohammed Ali today expressed satisfaction over the talks he has been having here with the United States Secretary of State Mr. John Foster Dulles.

Mr. Dulles arrived here yesterday from New Delhi on a three-day visit.

Mr. Mohammed Ali told the Press Trust of India tonight that he and Mr. Dulles in their meeting today covered "a wide range of topics including regional security and Pakistan's food problem."

Mr. Mohammed Ali said the talks were cordial and satisfactory and would be continued tomorrow.

Mr. Dulles today also conferred with Foreign Minister Mr. Zafrullah Khan, Finance Minister Mr. Mohammed Ali and Pakistan's Army Commander-in-Chief General Ayub Khan.

NO FUTURE FOR THEM SAYS RAJAJI

Warns Party, Underground Will Not Pay

PALGHAT, May 23 (PTI).

MADRAS Chief Minister, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari declared here today: "Communism has crossed over the peak of its success in India and it is now on the decline — a precipitous decline."

"The Communists in India are not very happy now. They are, it may be said, in the doldrums" he said.

Mr. Rajagopalachari, who was inaugurating the Palghat political conference this evening, said "many of the Communists doubt whether it was wise to win in the elections and take part in open parliamentary work. They feel they were better off underground. They feel parliamentary activities have resulted in jealousy, ambition, supine satisfaction and rifts.

They are, therefore, desperately looking out again for something that may confuse the issue. So they look out for some unauthorised procession and a lathi charge, some unnecessary strike and marches of unemployed workmen or sit-down demonstrations. These may make their men forget their doubts and differences and also confuse the public mind.

Mr. Rajagopalachari said: They had justification then to go underground and to wear masks. But now when there is no ban, and when Communists can sit in Parliament and State Legislature and shout their doctrines and programmes and publicly organise their work, why do they still delight in "peace movements" "student federations", "progressive writers' associations" and "cultural congresses" and such other numerous masks?

"They seem ever to seek devious ways for catching fish and not the straightforward way of discussion and persuasion on the main issue. That must lead to the conclusion that there is something wrong in their ideology; otherwise why are they shy of daylight".

COMMUNIST PRAYERS?

The Communists, said Mr. Rajagopalachari, did not believe in prayers or in any spiritual governance of the universe. "Yet they had hoped the rains would fail and my decontrol of food would bring about distress which they could exploit. But all these wicked prayers were not heard. The people live happily—thank God—and will not believe they are dying, just because they read reports of starvation deaths in Communist prayers. Facts are harder than doctrines of political economy, which have changed so often."

The Chief Minister declared: "The bogey of communism may now be put aside" and added: "But that does not mean our work is done. We have made ourselves trustees of the affairs of the people and we should, in the discharge of that trust remember good, forget selfishness, and do our duties wisely and without haste, with patience, imagination and understanding."

NO UNDERGROUND PLEASE

Mr. Rajagopalachari warned the Communists that if they gave up parliamentary work "they will be doing a foolish thing." "If they go underground or do acts of economic or other sabotage,

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RED HQ. DEHOUSED IN DELHI

NEW DELHI, May 23 (UPI): The Communist Party Headquarters in Keeling Road was forced to move out today when the new landlord of the building accompanied by some of his men, court officers and a posse of police entered the building and asked for its immediate vacant possession. The party headquarters asked for two days' time to move out. But it was refused.

The furniture and papers of the Communist Party in their headquarters were thrown out on to the lawns.

On enquiries, it is gathered that the original owner of the building had mortgaged it in a court action one and a half months ago. It was bought by another man.

A court warrant for the vacation of the premises was issued in this respect on the occupier of this portion of the building on the 9th of this month. But according to a spokesman of the Communist Party headquarters, no intimation was given to the Party as to when they should vacate the premises.

The spokesman added that tenants living on the top-floor of the building and in other parts of the lower storey itself were not asked to move out.

Military Deserter

BIKANER, May 23 (PTI): A military sepoy is reported to have deserted his unit station at Bikaner yesterday and escaped with a rifle and thirty catridges.

VINOBA BHAVE IS BETTER

Temperature Is Down To 99

DALTANGANJ, May 23 (PTI):—Acharya Vinoba Bhave, who had an attack of malaria, is now feeling better, and his temperature which shot up to 105 degrees on Wednesday last, has come down to 99 degrees today, according to latest reports reaching here tonight.

Acharya Bhave travelled 36 miles by car to Nagar Untari near here, today. He took quinine. This he said, was to avoid physical strain as well as to lessen the anxiety of others. He proposes to take three days' rest at Untari, and thereafter commence his walking tour.

The Civil Surgeon of Daltonganj examined Acharya Bhave today. The cause of his fever seemed to be due partly to passing restless nights, and partly to the excessive heat and long journeys undertaken through jungles.

MR. NEHRU IN SRINAGAR

SRINAGAR, May 23 (PTI): Prime Minister Nehru accompanied by Dr. Katju and Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit arrived here by air this morning from Delhi.

He was received at the airport by Sardar-i-Riyasat Yuvraj Karan Singh, Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah and Maharaj Rajendra Singhji, C-in-C of the Indian Army. He later inspected a guard of honour presented by a contingent of the Jammu and Kashmir militia.

Prime Minister Nehru will fly back to Delhi on Monday.

Chiang Against Big Four Meet

TAIPEH (Formosa), May 23 (Reuter): Mr. George Yeh, Nationalist Chinese Foreign Minister, said today United Nations and not a Big Four meeting should be used to settle disputes with Russia, usually reliable sources reported.

The sources said, Mr. Yeh told a closed session of the Control (Supervisory) Yuan that the Nationalist Government would not support such a Big Four conference.

SOVIET M.I.G. 15 IN COPENHAGEN

COPENHAGEN, May 23 (Reuter): The Danish naval inspection ship 'Faros' docked here just before midnight carrying the Soviet type MIG 15 jet fighter which crashlanded at Bornholm with its Polish pilot on Wednesday.

Over a hundred military and civil police armed with tommy guns stood guard on the quayside.

KARACHI: Pirzada Abdus Satar, Sind's Chief Minister, told a press conference here Saturday he did not intend including any minority member in the Cabinet he formed on Friday.

Culture League Return To Form

GOANS SURPRISE IN HARWOOD FOOTBALL

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A CAPACITY crowd turned up at the Cooperage this evening for the first time in this season's First Division Harwood Football League, so far, to see their idols, India Culture League beat Burmah-Shell by the odd goal in three; while earlier Goan Sports provided a major surprise by necking out St. Francis Goans by a solitary goal win.

The glamour that has caused Bombay's soccer fans to idolize India Culture League returned to the Cooperage with the presence of veteran Thomas, alert Sanjiva, hardworking Gulabsingh and speedy Bardoloi.

Thrills after thrills were provided with the well-knit combination using speed and clever passing moves to riddle the strong Burmah-Shell defence.

Culture League are now a formidable combination with a half line that can intercept and distribute the ball to advantage. Gulabsingh and Shivram were impressive and with Sanjiva's safe hands under the cross-bar the side is hard to beat.

Burmah-Shell stood up well against their superior rivals and gave them quite a rough time, but it was a poor forward line that caused their undoing. Poonawalla in deep defence was their most hard-working player, but goalkeeper Le Febour seemed nervous and shaky.

KRISHNA SCORES

Culture League opened their account in the third minute of play when Bardoloi's corner kick was sent back to him by one of his team-mates and Bardoloi centred again for Krishna to head in.

Midway through, Bernard lobbed a high one into goal which Sanjiva failed to judge and Santiago tapped it in to give his side the equalizer.

WINNING GOAL

Five minutes later, Culture League scored the winning goal when Krishna's drive entered the net after striking the upright. Saxby was responsible for the pass.

In the initial period, Peter who was injured, was medically attended to during the breather and he was shifted to the left wing, while Bardoloi came in as right inner and Krishna played as right outer.

Culture League could have increased their tally in the second half when Thomas's grand pass was wasted by Saxby. The exchanges were well in favour of I.C.L., but they wasted many scoring chances.

The teams were:—

INDIA CULTURE LEAGUE: Sanjiva; D'Sa, Walter D'Souza; Uchil, Shivram, Gulabsingh; Bardoloi, Peter, Saxby, Thomas, Krishna.

BURMAH-SHELL: Le Febour; Vaidya, Poonawalla; Franklin, Ben Martin, Bernard; Santiago, Rego, Santan, J. Fernandes, Maxie.

Referee: L. R. Natarajan.

GOANS SURPRISE

Goan Sports scored a surprise one-nil victory over their compatriots, St. Francis Goans early this evening.

Francis Goans were unfortunate in not taking the lead early because they dominated play until the Goans scored in the second half of play.

Midway through the second half the Goans scored through B. Silveira, their centre forward, who took advantage of a lapse on the part of the Francis Goans goalkeeper Viegas to net the ball.

After the goal play was even and Francis Goans only reason for not scoring was the crowding out tactics of their rivals.

The teams were:—

GOAN SPORTS: Alves; M. D'Souza, Baptista; Oliver, T. Gama, A. D'Souza; J. D'Cunha, P. Antao, B. Silveira, M. D'Mello, A. Gama.

FRANCIS GOANS: Viegas; J. Rodricks, Gonsalves; B. Fernandes, B. D'Souza, O'Costa; C. Fernandes, M. Fernandes, E. Rodrigues, E. Fernandes, T. Fernandes.

Referee: M. E. Lobo.

TODAY'S SPORT

FOOTBALL

Cooperage:

4-30 p.m. Central Railway vs. Goan Sports (Practice); 5-40 p.m. Dynamos vs. Bombay Amateurs (W. I. Championship—Final).

Brabourne Stadium:

4-40 p.m. Assolna S.C. vs. St. Michael's Anjuna S.C.; 5-45 p.m. Talligao S.C. vs. Oxel S.C.

GOAN SOCCER

Ave Maria Cup

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Though much depleted owing to their players being out of Bombay, United Verna did not prove easy meet for Candolim S.C. in their match in the Ave Maria Cup at the Brabourne Stadium this evening.

If anything, they had totally subdued Candolim, and would have scored in the beginning had their outside right J. R. Gonsalves not over-run himself with the Candolim goal at his mercy. After that Candolim asserted its supremacy and dominated play and kept heavy pressure, but their Verna's tall right back and goalie Britto would not be beaten and the first half ended with no score.

Determined to end this stalemate, Candolim started stormingly and in a few minutes had the satisfaction of having scored a goal through G. Silveira who was shifted from his unaccustomed position as outside right to the centre. Not daunted by this reverse, United Verna piled up pressure and equalised in the next couple of minutes through their diminitive outside right J. R. Gonsalves. Candolim were stung by this unlooked for revival and calmly went about for the winner which they got soon after through their enterprising centre forward G. Silveira—who beat the goalie with the greatest of ease.

This almost knocked the wind out of Verna's sails and they could not help Candolim out any more. A beautiful bit of play saw the ball at outside left A. Dias's feet and he banged it to the Verna goal to see it safely lodged beyond the parallel line.

Candolim will have to play much better if they would make any showing against their next opponents—Chinchinim 'A'.

Rangers Novices Boxing Tonight

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Again, the accent is on the youthful fistic performer and 9 of a long programme of 18 fights are between the schoolboys at the Rangers Novices boxing show on Sunday evening at 6 at the Head Police office. Les D'Souza, who has impressed in his past two outings has a stiffer task before him when he clashes with P. C. Rane, who has also won his last 2 contests at these shows. R. Pereira, who scored a clean K.O. at the second tournament, is again on the bill, opposed to J. Aquinas.

In the exhibition bouts, of which there are 3 this time, Aloo Sequeira meets that wiley exponent, A. Thomas, while a scintillating 3 rounds should materialise from the Edwin Perry/Noel Rocque exhibition. Ron Willmer in the process of preparing for his coming fight with Pakistan's Khan Mohamed, again takes on 3 different opponents, with Bacon, Castellas and Banaji doing a round apiece with him.

PROGRAMME

R. Mehta (74 lbs) C.H.S. v/s. M. Meyers (73 lbs) N.N.H.; J. Cardoza (98 lbs) Rangers v/s R. Ricaud (99 lbs) Rangers; B. Aga (77 lbs) ZPCHL v/s T. Rodricks (74 lbs) Rangers; M. Aga (92 lbs) Rangers v/s H. Uberoi (100 lbs) Rangers; R. Chirpure (46 lbs) Rangers v/s K. P. Dure (49 lbs) Rangers; G. Branch (63 lbs) Rangers v/s C. Clyne (64 lbs) Rangers; Rex Gale (63 lbs) Rangers v/s D. Symms (70 lbs) Rangers; D. A. Symms (62 lbs) Rangers v/s A. Rodricks (63 lbs) Rangers; G. Swami (59 lbs) Rangers v/s B. Dias (65 lbs) Rangers; A. Carquera (116 lbs) Rangers v/s A. Roche (116 lbs) Rangers; N. Powar (111 lbs) Rangers v/s B. Simons (108 lbs) Rangers; Aloo Sequeira (125 lbs) Rangers v/s A. Thomas (119 lbs) Rangers; P. Hassan (104 lbs) Petits v/s S. Castellas (100 lbs) Rangers; E. Perry (116 lbs) Rangers v/s Noel Rocque (122 lbs) Rangers; J. Aquinas (128 lbs) Rangers v/s R. Pereira (134 lbs) Rangers; Ron Willmer (153 lbs) Rangers v/s K. Bacon, H. Castellas & V. Banaji, Rangers; R. George (100 lbs) N.N.H. v/s A. Amrut (106 lbs) Petits; L. D'Souza (122 lbs) Rangers v/s P. C. Rane (119 lbs) Police.

The next show will be here at the same time next Sunday. Weigh-in at the Police Club on Friday.

U. P. DRAW WITH PUNJAB

BANGALORE, May 23 (PTI): Uttar Pradesh by utilising a last-minute penalty held the star studded Punjab in a 2-2 draw in the quarter-finals of the National Hockey Championships here this evening.

Punjab led one-nil in the first half.

Calcutta Soccer

CALCUTTA, May 23 (PTI).

Following are the results of Calcutta Senior Division Football League matches played today:

East Bengal one, Sporting Union zero.

Mohun Bagan one, Aryans one.

Mohammedan Sporting two, Kalighat one.

NARAYAN RAO FORCES KANGA TO CONCEDE A DRAW

STATE CHESS TOURNEY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

ON resumption of their adjourned game of the second round of the final League of the Junior Division of the Bombay State Chess Championship at Chetana, Rampart Row, P. K. Kanga and P. Narayan Rao could not make any headway in their level position.

Narayan Rao, who has already lost a valuable point to M. C. Srivastava, could not afford to take any chances, and, in spite of Kanga's attempt to break open the game, managed to force the exchange of pieces and retain sufficiently strong a position to hold his opponent back and compel the draw.

Divakar V. Khare, making up for a bad lapse the previous day, played an excellent game from the adjourned position against John Mathews.

Khare massed the heavy pieces on the Rook File against the white King's castled position and so placed his Queen and Knight that both could enter the affray at the correct moment, and waited for Mathews to make a faulty move. This Mathews very obligingly did. He moved his Knight from a strong commanding square, lured by the false hopes of winning a Rook, and was absolutely surprised when, like a bolt from the blue, Khare, with a four-move combination gave him a brilliant "pure" mate with the Knight.

The fourth round will now be played on Monday.

Swedish Angel Beats King Kong Again

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE revenge fight between the Swedish Angel Tor Johnson and the Hungarian bearded giant King Kong—the main attraction of this evening's programme for the American Free Style Wrestling —turned out a bitter disappointment.

Before a crowd of approximately 25,000 fans of the mat-game, 542-pound Johnson repeated his previous victory over his rival, with only one difference. This evening's return bout was absolutely colourless and lifeless, the Swedish Angel being awarded the verdict as a result of King Kong being disqualified in the fourth round for persistent fouling.

First warning was given to Johnson in the second round, and this was followed by a similar warning being given to King Kong in the very next round. Both indulged in persistent fouling, there was hardly any wrestling seen in the contest. Only for a few seconds before the end of the third round King Kong had Johnson in trouble with an armhold and it seemed that the Swede would be forced into submitting when the gong came to his timely rescue.

Both Johnson and King Kong received their second warnings in the fourth round, but this did not in any way encourage the wrestlers into fighting clean. In a melee in which both were found fouling very obviously, the referee called an end to the contest by disqualifying King Kong for fouling, the Hungarian having already been warned twice before.

FITTING DRAW

In an action-packed bout Kid Zamboa, the Brazilian champion, and the French champion Andre Coutoula were seen to advantage, the contest ending in a fitting draw with each having one fall. The Brazilian won the third round with a back flip and a pin fall, while the French equalised in the fifth round with a series of body slam, a pin fall and a body press. The last round proved to be too much for the two wrestlers, who were showing obvious signs of exhaustion, and a good and keen fight ended in a draw.

The Canadian champion Andre Adoree and Mitchell Gill from England, better known as Red Scorpion, were seen in the best fight of the evening, the former winning sensationally in the last round by two falls to one. Gill unleashed his deadly guillotine chops from the very start, but it was Adoree who won the first fall of the bout, obtaining a body press fall after slamming the Englishman on the mat several times in the third round. Both were fouling at intervals, and Adoree had to be given one warning in the fourth round. His favourite chops helped Red Scorpion to equalise in the fifth round. He body-pressed the Canadian after felling him with his chops. In an exciting sixth round, it was Adoree who used the chop to good effect and won the round and the contest with a body press.

Strength and artistry were pitted together in the fight between the British Empire Champion Bert Assirati and the mystery man from America Flash Gordon. Gordon, who possesses the enviable knowledge of all known holds in the game, was always on top and gave his heavier opponent a severe pounding in the first three rounds. In the second round Bert Assirati appeared to have things his own way when he slammed Flash Gordon out of the ring, but Gordon quickly returned to give a great hiding to his opponent. The fight ended sensationally in the fourth round with Assirati knocking Gordon out cold for a count of ten after using his heavier body to body-press his rival.

Delhi Football

NEW DELHI, May 23 (PTI): Following are the results of the matches played in the Senior Division of the Delhi Football League which commenced here today.

New Delhi Heroes four; Union F. C. zero.

Sikkim Elections

GANGTOK, May 23 (PTI): Sikkim State Congress has won the Nepali seat from the North Central Constituency while two Bhuptia-Lepcha seats in the same constituency have gone to the Sikkim National Party, according to the latest results of the Sikkim State Council election.

Paid Chief For 1956 Games

MELBOURNE, May 23 (Reuter): The ofganising committee of the 1956 Olympic Games decided today to appoint an "outstanding Australian" as a paid chief executive officer to run the Games in Melbourne.

Mr. Leslie William Dalvin, acting Premier of Victoria disclosed that the decision was made after a 2-1|4 hour session of the delegates here.

"We ironed out practically all our troubles and settled amicably the misunderstandings which existed", he said.

The committee accepted with regret the resignation of Mr. Arthur Coles who resigned 3 days ago over the question of the olympic swimming pool site.

The committee offeered the chairmanship to Mr. Patrick Leslie Coltman, State Minister for Transport.

M r. Dalvin said the trustees of Melbourne Cricket ground would meet on May 26 to discuss the work necessary to turn the ground ir o the main stadium for the games.

COLONISTS ADMIT AFRICANS

BRUSSELS, May 22 (Reuter): The Federation of Belgian Congo Colonists Associations (Fedacol) will open its ranks to "middle class" Africans in the Congo and the mandated territory of Ruanda Urundi, M. J. Du Bois Fedacols delegate in Belgium said here today.

He told a press conference at the end of a Fedacol General Council meeting that the colonists would make room in their oarganisation for these Africans "without distinction of colour origin or of course politics and religion."

August Session Of House Of People

NEW DELHI, May 23: The fourth session of the House of the People, which will commence on Monday, August 3, is tentatively scheduled to sit till September 11.

This will give the House thirty sitting days.

Private members will have more opportunities to legislate than they have ever had before. Time has been provided for private members resolutions or bills every Friday and, where Friday happens to be a holiday, the next working day. On these days the last two-and-a-half hours of the sittings of the House have been allotted for their business.

Summer timings — 8-15 a.m. to 1-15 p.m. — will be followed during the session.

T. A. Officer As Battalion Boss

NEW DELHI, May 23: A Territorial Army officer—Lt. Col. B. N. Khanna — has been appointed to command a Battalion. Lt. Col. Khanna has taken over command of an infantry T. A. battalion at Delhi.

This appointment is the first step in the fulfilment of Government's policy that the T. A. should ultimately be officered by T. A. personnel.

Tourist Office For Srinagar

NEW DELHI, May 23.

The Ministry of Transport are opening a Tourist Office in Srinagar in view of the importance of Kashmir as a focal point of tourist interest.

TOKYO: The British cruiser 'New Castle has completed the evacuation of the crew of the British merchantman 'Lady Wolmer' aground off Cheju island and the vessel is now breaking up, Naval Headquarters here announced.

M.C.C. Vs. AUSTRALIA AT LORDS

Thanks to a fine defensive innings by Trevor Bailey—64 not out— M.C.C. and Australia drew in their match at Lords. Photo shows: Trevor Bailey (M.C.C.) gets the ball through Miller's leg trap.

Aussies On Way To Another Quick Victory

3-DAY MATCH AGAINST MINOR COUNTIES

STOKE, May 23 (Reuter).

THE Australian cricket touring team were well on the way to another quick victory at the end of the first day's play in their three-day game against the Minor Counties here today.

They scored 289 in their first innings and at the close of play the Minor Counties had replied with 27 runs for 6 wickets, which leaves them requiring another 112 runs with four wickets in hand to save the follow on.

Neil Harvey, who scored a century, and Lindwall, who took four cheap wickets, were the Australian stars today.

Harvey was again the mainstay of the Australian batting on an awkward pitch. He batted admirably for two and a half hours while scoring 109, his second century of the tour, out of 182.

LINDWALL'S DAY

A devastating spell of fast bowling by Lindwall shattered Minor Counties hopes.

In six overs Lindwall twice took two wickets with successive balls at a cost of only 7 runs. Sheer pace through the air left the batsmen playing their defensive strokes hopelessly late, and often their bats were still coming down when their stumps were wrecked.

Bill Johnston, playing for the first time since he broke down with knee trouble in a trial game, also wrought havoc. Bowling at no more than three quarter pace he took the other two wickets for only 5 runs.

Score Board

AUSTRALIANS (First Innings)

	289
McDonald lbw Coomb	13
Benaud b Taylor	10
Harvey b Coomb	109
Hassett lbw Taylor	32
Craig c Langdale b Taylor ..	7
Docourcey lbw Taylor	40
Archer c and b Taylor	24
Davidson run out	29
Tallon c and b Johns	0
Lindwall c Taylor b Langdale	1
Johnston not out	0
Extras	14
Total	289

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-25, 2-48, 3-147, 4-165, 5-207, 6-245. 7-268. 8-271, 9-289.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: Taylor 39-13-71-5, Coomb 20-2-53-2, Pickett 13-2-54-0, Longdale 10-0-42-1, Johns 17-2-55-1, (Byes eight, legbyes six).

MINOR COUNTIES (First Innings) 27 for Six Wickets.

August c Lindwall b Johnston	3
Keeler c McDonald b Johnston	1
Lee b Lindwall	0
Johns lbw Lindwall	0
Courtenay b Lindwall	2
Corbett b Lindwall	0
Langdale not out	10
Barnett not out	5
Extras	6
Total (for six wickets)	27

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-6, 2-8, 3-8, 4-10, 5-10, 6-12.

NEW DELHI: The Indian Air Force, this year will observe Van Mahotsava' on July 1, 1953.

They Decide To Stay Put

PROTEST AGAINST GROUP AREAS ACT

JOHANNESBURG, May 23 (PTI): The biggest demonstration against the Group Areas Act ever staged in South Africa is now being planned in Johannesburg against attempt by Government to secure removal of 60,000 Africans and Indians from townships on the western outskirts of Johannesburg.

Government has declared the area a "black spot" and has ordered the Johannesburg City Council to draw up a plan for the removal of all Africans and Indians from it in terms of the Group Areas Act. This is one of the few places in Johannesburg where non-Europeans are allowed to buy land and where usual restrictions found in ordinary non-European townships do not apply.

On Monday the African National Congress and the Transvaal Indian Congress will jointly appeal to the 60,000 residents of the area not to sell or move.

A leaflet to be issued declares "Don" sell, don't move. Defend your homes, churches, mosques, temples and schools."

Mr. Yusuf Cachalia, Secretary of the Indian Congress, told the Press Trust of India correspondent that property worth fifty million pounds would be involved if non-Europeans were forced to leave. He said "the plan to remove thousands of Indians is inhuman. It will mean destruction of more than 50 million pounds investments. Uprooting and removal of people from homes, and places of business cannot be justified on any grounds. We shall meet this threat with all the resources at our disposal."

The plan comes before the Johannesburg city council for approval this week. Government has ordered the Council under the Group Areas Act to have the plan ready by the month-end. It has hinted that if the Council delays it will do the job itself and charge the cost to the Council.

50 ARRESTED FOR HOLD UP

JHARIA, May 23 (PTI): Fifty persons have been rounded up by the police in connection with the hold up of a car carrying a banker and the looting of Rs. 27,000 from his possession while he was proceeding to Dharmaband colliery, near here, yesterday.

U.N. SHOULD END TRUCE TALKS

American Senator On Reds' Latest Offer

WASHINGTON, May 23 (Reuter): Senator John Sparkman, a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Far Eastern Sub-Committee, said today he felt the United Nations would break off truce negotiations in Korea quickly if their next offer were not accepted.

The offer is now being drawn up, he said.

Senator Sparkman (Democrat-Albama), a former United Nations delegate, believed negotiations had reached "breaking point." But if the Communists really wanted an armistice a truce was "very near," he said.

The remaining issue holding up a cease-fire in Korea is the fate of 48,000 Communist prisoners of war who say they do not want repatriation.

Red China Takes War Orphans

TOKYO, May 23 (Reuter): A Pyongyang (North Korea) radio broadcast picked up here today said twelve thousand Korean war orphans had been taken to China.

CHINESE BEATEN OFF BY U.N. TROOPS

SEOUL, May 23 (Reuter): Chinese troops waded through thick mud to attack two Allied positions on the Korean central front last night. Four hundred Chinese struck at Capitol Hill and another 250 at Allied front positions about 1,000 yards away.

They were beaten off by South Korean machine-gun and shell fire after a two-hour battle in the pouring rain, an Eighth Army officer said.

Korea Truce Talks

TOKYO, May 23 (Reuter): Lt.-Gen. William Harrison, Chief Allied Armistice Negotiator, is expected to fly from Tokyo to Korea this week-end with new Allied plans for the Pan Mun Jom talks.

The negotiations reopen on Monday after an eight-day recess, called by the United Nations.

'Leap Frog' Attempt On Everest

KATHMANDU, May 23 (Reuter).

FOUR picked climbers are expected to make a two-pronged "leap frog" attempt to conquer 29,002 foot Mount Everest this week-end, according to reports reaching here today by a runner from the expedition's base.

The four climbers—in two parties of two—were expected to make their assaults on the summit today and tomorrow if the weather held.

Both parties would set out from Camp 7 at about 25,500 feet. It was planned that one party would set up Camp 8 on a ridge about 20,000 feet from the summit where they would spend the night while the other party equipped with the latest "closed circuit" oxygen equipment bypassed them and tried to get to the peak and back in day.

If they were beaten back the second party who will have spent the night in a tiny Bivouac 10, would make their attempt tomorrow morning.

They will be equipped with the older type oxygen equipment.

If both parties failed it was expected the whole expedition would withdraw to the advanced base camp in the western camp to prepare for a further attempt.

SYMBOL OF INDO-U.S. COOPERATION

Allen Opens Aureomycin Plant At Bulsar

BULSAR, Saturday.

"MY prayer is that both America and India will always remain free and that our scientists, our scholars and our technicians may always work together, on a basis of entire equality and mutual self-respect, to achieve what we see here today, a joint effort for our mutual benefit and the improvement of mankind," said Mr. George V. Allen, American Ambassador in India, declaring open the new pharmaceutical plant of the Lederle Laboratories (India) Ltd. at Bulsar today.

Mr. Allen said that in order to increase ventures of this type, two things seemed to him to be necessary. The American interests must be convinced there was a reasonable chance of long-term hospitality for their activities here, and the Indian Government and people must be convinced that they were not being exploited. Neither side, he said, was entirely convinced at present. The only way these lingering suspicions could be eliminated was through experience.

When India through actual experience was satisfied that co-operation with American enterprise, whether private or public was in her interests, then and only then would her suspicions be removed.

Mr. Allen, said that India was on the threshold of a great, a magnificent era, in which all of the latest discoveries of science would be utilised.

He said that the dedication of the fine modern plant embodying the latest technological developments for the manufacture of aureomycin, was a significant step towards restoring to India its former pre-eminence as a source of healing drugs. "For countless centuries, your country was the source of most of the world's drugs and spices. It is high time the West began to repay its ancient debt to you by helping you to regain your rightful place in this field. Mr. Allen added.

UNION OF TECHNIQUES

Characterising the dedication as the humanitarian aspect of Indian and American co-operation, "The U. S. Ambassador said that it represented the union of techniques and financing on the one hand with a serious need and a large measure of local participation on the other. It attacks an ancient disease, trachoma, with the most modern weapons. "I can think of no finer demonstration of international co-operation for a good purpose," he said.

IN MEMORY OF SUBBA ROW

The five million rupee pharmaceutical factory was dedicated to the memory of Dr. Yellapragada Subba Row, discoverer of sureomycin and folic acid. Two children belonging to the working class cut the ribbon symbolising the factory which was dedicated to the services of the future generation.

The factory is constructed by the American Laderlie Laboratories.

A plaque bearing the bust of Dr. Subba Row and his motto "science simply prolongs life, religion deepens it" was unveiled by the aged mother of the late Dr. Subba Row.

The factory situated about seven miles from Bulsar, is equipped with the most modern machinery that could produce one million capsules per day aureomycin, which will meet the requirements of the entire Far East. The factory is first of its kind in India to have accogel, a specially devised machine to produce sealed capsules preventing tampering and contamination.

Mr. R. T. Bogan, Director of Foreign Operations for Lederle Laboratories, who had come to India for this occasion, made a feeling reference to Dr. Subba Row and said, "this great son of India belongs also to us—as he also belongs to the whole world—for great men of science are beyond nationality."

KASTURBHAI'S ASSURANCE

Shri Kasturbhai Lalbhai, in his welcome speech said that the laboratory which was being opened today and others of its kind that would be opened later were the only media through which the chemo-therapic industry could be developed. In developing the industry, he added, the right technique and the know-how and a high standard of technical efficiency were necessary. It was needless to emphasise how badly drugs were needed in this country. "It will be our endeavour to see that the cost of supply of these drugs cheapens as we make progress, he said.

CHURCHILL PLAYS WITH FIRE

Egyptian Papers' Charge

CAIRO, May 23 (Reuter): Egyptian newspapers today joined the Government in accusing Britain of conducting a 'war of nerves' in Egypt by advising British civilians to go home.

The first group of civilians, who reacted swiftly to the advice as the tension between the two countries mounted after the collapse of the Canal Zone talks are leaving for Britain by air over the weekend

Lt.-Col. Gamal Nasser, Vice-President of Egypt's Revolutionary Council, said last night there was no danger for British civilians here. 'It is obvious the British wish to spread terror and fear in the hearts of foreign communities in Egypt' he said.

The newspaper 'Akhbar El Yom' said today: 'Churchill is playing with fire. The instructions are intended to create fear to cause foreign capital in Egypt to be withdrawn.

Storms & Floods In U.S.

NEW YORK, May 23, (Reuter): Storms and floods sweeping along the Louisiana-texas border today drove more than five thousand families from their homes and caused an estimated one hundred million dollars (about 35-million pound sterling) damage.

Congressman Dies

(From Our Correspondent)

JUBBULPORE, May 23.

After hovering between life and death for five and half days Pandit Govind Prasad Khamparia, 54-year-old veteran Congressman, ex-President of Jubbulpore District Congress and Secretary, Tripuri Congress Reception Committee, expired yesterday at the Victoria Hospital here without regaining consciousness.

KARACHI. Pakistan had favourable balance of Rs. 6.37 crores in her sea-borne trade on private account in April, 1953, according to provisional figures released here by the Governme..

STEPPING UP EXPORT OF INDIAN TEXTILES

Licences To Be Issued Freely This Year

NEW DELHI, May 23 (PTI): MR. T. T. KRISHNAMACHARI, Commerce and Industry Minister, announced today that the Government had decided to issue export licences freely for Indian cotton textiles for shipments till the end of December 1953.

They had also decided to increase the export quota of mineral khaki from the present 25 per cent of mills production to 33 or 33-1/2 per cent and to provide extra million yards for small possessors of such khaki.

The Minister made the announcement while inaugurating the meeting of the Export Advisory Council today.

EXPORT EARNINGS

Mr. Krishnamachari said that India's export earnings dropped by 159 crores in 1952/53 as compared with those in the previous years. Almost the whole of the drop was accounted for by jute goods (Rs. 140 crores) and tea (Rs. 7 crores).

The Minister felt that the outlook today in regard to tea was better while exports of jute goods during 1952-53 had been the lowest on record since 1947. He however thought that the total demand for jute production in the years to come was likely to increase and neither substitutes nor competitors should endanger this industry provided right policies were pursued.

JUTE AND TEA

While he felt easy about the position regarding jute and tea, he confessed that the recent trend of oil prices had been a source of great anxiety to him, particularly the price of edible oils. The Government of India had therefore decided that the quota of groundnut oil which had been earmarked for release to newcomers this year would not be released. Further he did not see any prospect of announcing any further quotas of groundnut oil until after the next crop had come in.

He also proposed to take steps to discourage the use of groundnut oil for industrial purposes in the country.

VALUE OF EXPORTS

The average monthly value of exports in 1952-53 said Mr. Krishnamachari, was only 47.5 crores as against 60.75 crores in the previous year. This represented a drop of 22 per cent. Essentially the fall in India's export earnings was due to a fall in export prices which, on the average, had been estimated to be of the order of 29 per cent. These overall averages had, however, only a limited value. Practically the whole of the drop of Rs. 150 crores in the export earnings was accounted for by jute goods Rs. 140 crores and Rs. 7 crores for tea.

Over the rest of the field as a whole, he said, the value of exports had been maintained in spite of a fall in export prices, which led to the conclusion that there had been increase quantitatively. In a number of commodities, for example, coal, cashew nuts, manganese ore, groundnut, castor oil, raw cotton and raw wool, India's export earnings in 1952-53 had been higher than in the previous year. There had also been an encouraging increase in a number of manufactured items such as apparel, footwear, tiles, metal manufactures and machinery.

EXPORT OF COTTON TEXTILES

Dealing with export of cotton textiles, Mr. Krishnamachari said: "The export of cotton textiles deserves special mention. You are all aware of the disquieting drop in exports in the first few months of 1952. As a result of progressive relaxation in control measures, leading to free licensing from July of last year, exports picked up considerably in the latter half of the year. I am happy to say that this trend has been maintained even though there was some fluctuation.

"During the last few months there has been a very considerable improvement, and in April 63 million yards were exported. I earnestly hope that this trend will be maintained.

"In order to help exporters to plan their sales well in advance, I have decided that licences will be issued freely for shipments till the end of December 1953. I have also decided to increase the export quota of mineral khaki from the present 25 per cent of mills' production to 33 per cent and to provide extra million yards for small possessors of such khaki. I hope this will encourage mills to go in for khaki production in larger quantity and will incidentally help a somewhat neglected industry to be built up during the war time. It is now upto the industry and trade not only to maintain, but to improve, our position in foreign markets. This does not mean that I am pleading for absolving Government responsibility.

POOR SALESMANSHIP

"In this connection, I must mention one disturbing feature. Two of our officers who have recently returned from a tour of south-east Asia, have reported that, although there is fairly keen demand for our cotton textiles, poor salesmanship, bad packing and a lack of confidence on the part of importers about the quality of goods that they received are definitely operating to our disadvantage.

"If we are to retain our hold on our markets, not to mention improving our position, it is imperative that our exporters should spare no effort to maintain quality and service and create a sense of confidence in our customers abroad".

HANDLOOM FABRICS

The Minister then referred to handloom fabrics, and said owing partly to the high prices of handloom fabrics and partly to the restrictions placed on the import of such fabrics by countries which had been India's traditional markets in the past, the export of India's handloom products had suffered a severe setback. The question of expanding the export markets for the handloom industry's product was engaging Government's attention and they were at present busy finalising a scheme for the appointment of commercial travellers and for the opening of emporia for marketing handloom products in foreign countries.

Similarly, he added, steps were being devised, in consultation with the All-India Handicrafts Board, for promoting the exports of Indian handicrafts. An export organisation was proposed to be set up for the purpose and Government were having discussions with American firm regarding suitable arangements for the advertisement and sale of Indian handicrafts in the United States.

Export Promotion

The Commerce and Industry Minister Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari, announced here today that his colleague, the Commerce Minister Mr. D. P. Karmarkar, would soon devote his "undivided attention to the question of export promotion."

Mr. Karmarkar would set up machinery to conduct a drive for export promotion and to continuously examine and review the regulations and all other matters incidental to export promotion, said Mr. Krishnamachari, who was replying to points raised in the discussion at the second meeting of the reconstituted export advisory council, held here today.

The Commerce and Industry Minister also suggested that the federation of Indian chambers of commerce and industry should start an "export section" to bring together various parties and reconcile their points of view.

There were some associations, calling themselves "All India" associations, but their activity was really confined to the city in which they operated, and perhaps to some other areas. It may be the intention of these associations to develop into all India bodies, but the fact remained that today they were not so. The federation could, therefore, step in and fill the need, the Minister said.

The question of the quality of Indian goods again came up today, as it did at yesterday's import advisory council meeting. Mr. L. K. Jha, Joint Secretary, Commerce and Industry Ministry, who recently visited Australia, New Zealand said that importers in these countries had complained to him about the "performance" of Indian suppliers.

Taking the instance of textile industry, Mr. Jha said while Indian consignments very often were found to be less than specified measurements, the Japanese not only gave the full measure of length and width, but also threw in a little more in each piece.

QUALITY CONTROL

Indian products would sell better abroad, Mr. Jha said, if the Indian exporter applied his mind more to quality control than to securing reduction in export duty. They had been discussing quality control for three years, and unless some suitable system was introduced in this respect immediately, it would become increasingly difficult for India to meet Japanese competition in foreign markets.

5 MORE DACOITS SEIZED

BHOPAL, May 23 (PTI): The Bhopal Police have arrested five more dacoits bringing the total number of arrests in the State to thirteen during the last fortnight, according to Mr. S. N. Aga, Inspector General of Police.

These dacoits are believed to be members of a notorious fourteen-man gang which had been operating in the State during the last few months. One member is however, still at large.

Some of these dacoits are also wanted by Uttar Pradesh in connection with a dacoity in Ghaziabad. The U.P. Police have deputed a Sub-Inspector of Police to identify the culprits here.

A DAY OF PRAYER FOR PERMANENT PEACE

WASHINGTON, May 23 (Reuter): President Eisenhower yesterday proclaimed Memorial Day, May 30, a day of prayer for permanent peace throughout the United States. This is the day on which America honours her war dead.

WITHDRAW BAN ON DR. NAICKER

S. African Indian Congress Plea

JOHANNESBURG, May 23 (PTI).

THE South African Indian Congress has sent a letter to the Minister of Justice asking for the withdrawal of the ban on Dr. G. M. Naicker and Mr. Yusuf Cachalia (officials of the Congress) and other non-European leaders.

The ban, recently imposed, prohibits them from attending any gathering anywhere in South Africa and also from entering a number of Magisterial areas.

The letter lodges "emphatic protest against the ban on freedom of speech, assembly and movement." The Congress describes as baseless the accusation by the Minister of Justice that the non-European leaders under ban were promoting hostility between the white and the non-white. The Congress says one of the most important clauses in its constitution aims at promotion of racial harmony in South Africa.

It says Government tried in the past to convict Congress leaders of promoting hostility but always failed when the matter was brought into law courts.

The Congress reiterates that it is pledged to "relentless struggle" against racial segregation and declares "until apartheid policy is withdrawn there will be no racial peace in South Africa."

Soviet Plane Crash

BELGRADE, May 23 (Reuter): A Soviet plane crashed about twelve miles north of Zagreb during the night of May 18-19, the official Yugoslav News Agency Tanjug reported last night.

A Soviet Air Force Officer, Senior Lieutenant Roman Petrovitch Bondarenko based on Vienna was found in the same area the following day.

He said he had "wandered" over Yugoslav territory and baled out from about 2,000 feet when he noticed signs of fire in his plane, the Agency added.

TASK BEFORE BOMBAY COMMISSION

CALCUTTA, May 23 (PTI): The High Power Commission proposed to be set up by the Government of India on the question of redistribution of State boundaries will deal with the whole of India, Mr. Arun Chandra Guha, the Union Deputy Minister for Finance, said here yesterday.

Mr. Guha told PTI that according to a message received by him from the Prime Minister's Secretariat, it would be open to the Commission to consider any matter including the demand for extension of West Bengal's boundary.

TECHNICAL KNOW-HOW: Approximately 13,000 foreign students and technicians visit the United States each year for study, observation and training.

DECISION ABOUT SERETSE

UK Will Be Firm, Says Official

LONDON, May 23 (Reuter): The British Government is "absolutely firm" that Seretse Khama, exiled chief of the Bamangwato tribe shall not return to Bechaunaland as chief, Mr. John Foster, Under-Secretary for Commonwealth relations said yesterday.

Khama was exiled because of trouble in the tribe which followed his marriage to a London typist, Ruth Williams. They now live near London with their two children.

Mr. Foster told the House of Commons it would be "most unfortunate" if anything said in the debate gave the impression to the tribe that Seretse's exclusion was not final. He did not believe any Labour Government could alter that decision.

But Miss Jennie Lee wife of Mr. Aneurin Bevan, leader of the Labour Left-wing said she would be very surprised if the next Labour Party conference did not express distress at the Labour Government's original decision to ban Seretse Khama.

Seretse Khama would once again be submitted to the Bamangwato "at no distant time" she asserted. If they rejected him that would be their responsibility.

FRENCH OFFICIAL CHARGED

PARIS, May 23 (Reuter): An official of the French Ministry of Economic Affairs and a Paris journalist were charged yesterday respectively with stealing and receiving stolen documents.

Police alleged that the official Maurice Gallion handed the journalist, M. Pierre Chalus confidential documents dealing mainly with foreign trade.

M Chalus worked for a newssheet sold to industrialists and financiers.

Charge Against Finnish Ex-Ministers

HELSINKI, May 23 (Reuter): The Finnish Diet (Parliament) yesterday decided to impeach two former Socialist Ministers alleged to have "used their position to obtain economic advantages for themselves."

The former Ministers are Oiva Peltonen, former Communications Minister, Mr. Matti Lepistoe, former Assistant Agricultural Minister, Mr. Aleksi Altonen, former Assistant Finance Minister and Mr. Jussi Raatikainen, former Assistant Minister of the Interior.

They are alleged to have arranged a state loan of 2,500,000 marks (about 4,040 sterling) in 1949 for the bankrupt Salaputki Land Drainage Company in which Peltonen and Lepistoe were said to have financial interest.

A Court of Impeachment in Finland consists of six Judges from the country's highest law court assisted by ten members of the Diet.

Such a court met only once before in Finland's history.

BOHLEN DENIES PRESS REPORTS

MOSCOW: May 23 (Reuter): Mr. Charles E. Bohlen, United States Ambassador to Moscow, denied press reports in circulation abroad that he has been invited to the Three Power conference to be held in Bermuda.

JUNIOR WING OF CADET CORPS

Plan For Retention

POONA, May 23 (PTI).

A MEETING of prominent educationists and representatives of educational institutions in Poona held last night decided to evolve a scheme with a view to keep the Junior Wing of the National Cadet Corps in Bombay State.

This decision was taken in view of the reported decision of the State Government to close Junior Wing of the NCC. on grounds of financial stringency.

A committee consisting of Mr. P. S. Virkar, Prof. Dhabadgaon and Dr. K. N. Jejurikar was appointed to work out the scheme.

The Committee was of the opinion that the abolition of the Junior Wing of the NCC would act as a handicap for the students and would mean the denial of opportunity for the youth of the Bombay State for a military career, particularly when recruitment to the Defence Academy to be shortly established at Khadakwasla, near Poona, would be mainly from students.

It was also resolved at the meeting that a deputation should wait on the State's Education Minister, Mr. Dinkarrao Desai, with a view to acquaint him with the scheme and to find out the feasibility of maintaining the Junior Wing of the NCC. The deputation will consist of Dr. R. P. Paranjapye, Mr. V. D. Ghate, Dr. G. S. Khair, Mr. Virkar, Prof. W. M. Dhabadgaon, Dr. M. N. Natu and Mr. K. N. Jejurikar.

COMPENSATION TO DISPLACED PERSONS

Government Of India's Decision

THE scheme for payment of compensation to displaced persons having verified claims relating to immovable property left in West Pakistan has been under the consideration of Government of India for some time.

Government have come to certain decisions after taking into full account the various aspects of this question, and the interests of the persons concerned.

It has been decided that the final decision on the proposals of the Ministry of Rehabilitation in this respect would be taken after the conclusion of the forthcoming discussions with the Government of Pakistan, and that questions relating to evacuee properties in India and Pakistan should be included in the agenda of the forthcoming Indo-Pakistan discussions.

Government have decided that compensation shall be confined to the utilisation of evacuee property in India as well as any amount realised from Pakistan on account of the difference between the values of evacuee properties in the two countries. Government have also decided that the loans so far advanced to the displaced persons from Western Pakistan, the properties built by Government for their rehabilitation, and the provisions already made for those items for the future under the Five-Year Plan or otherwise, should be utilised for giving grants to displaced persons having claims and others needing further help. In framing the scheme for the distribution of these assets, the desirability of grading individuals into groups on the basis of their needs and making grants according to needs will be kept in view.

Government's responsibility for rehabilitation would continue in respect of persons not covered by the schemes sanctioned, and the extent of funds which Government will provide for this purpose will depend on the financial resources available and the requirements under the Five-Year Plan.

Interim measures for the implementation of these decisions will be taken by the Ministry of Rehabilitation.

The compensation scheme expects to cover 235,000 claimants whose claims aggregate in value Rs. 425 crores for the buildings and lands left by them in the urban areas and Rs. 90 crores in respect of buildings in rural areas in West Pakistan.

As against this, the value of evacuee properties left in India which will constitute direct compensation to these claimants is estimated at Rs. 90 crores. Besides, the Government have a cash balance of Rs. 8 crores as realisation.

This amount of nearly Rs. 100 crores, together with any sum that the Government of India may be able to get from Pakistan to make up the differences in the values of properties, will, under the scheme, be distributed among the displaced persons as compensation as such more or less on a prorata basis. In the case of claimants of large properties, a ceiling is expected to be fixed for compensation. The prorata compensation will work out to twenty per cent or less.

GOVT'S CONTRIBUTION

Under the new decision, Governments' direct contribution to the compensation pool will be in the nature of rehabilitation grants to individuals.

The policy of the Government of India seems to be to treat the compensation question and rehabilitation problems on different footings. Compensation to be paid to claimants will, therefore, depend upon the total value of property left behind in Pakistan and on the values of the total evacuee properties here, which works out in the proportion of 5 to 1. The claimants along with others are however, entitled to further rehabilitation grants but the grants will relate to the rehabilitation needs of individuals

The Government's decision is that the amount they have so far spent on rehabilitation by way of construction of houses and townships, totalling Rs. 72 crores together with the allocation for 1953-54 of Rs. 9.5 crores and Rs. 5 crores for 1954-55 and 1955-56 and loans granted by the Rehabilitation Finance Corporation should represent Government's contribution to be utilised for rehabilitation. It totals nearly Rs. 90 crores.

The Government of India, it is pointed out here, have been all along anxious to have a settlement of the evacuee property question with Pakistan on a Government-to - Government basis, but the Pakistan Government is said to be disinclined to accept the proposition. The Pakistan Government seems to favour individual exchanges but the experience of individual exchanges have, according to India, proved that only a few monied people are able to take advantage of it.

Nevertheless, the matter of evacuee property is stated to have been included in the agenda for the meeting of the two Prime Ministers. The Government of India are said to be anxious not to do anything which would prejudice the meeting.

Attempt To Kidnap Soekarno

DJAKARTA, May 23 (Reuter): Indonesian Minister Mr. Arnold Mononutu confirmed today that some youths attempted to kidnap President Soekarno during his visit to Semarang on Wednesday.

The Minister said their intentions were "entirely peaceful."

Their aim had been to persuade the Head of the State to transfer the seat of Government from Djakarta to Jogojakarta which was the Republican capital between 1945 and 1950.

According to these young people he said the fact that Djakarta was now Indonesia's capital city was the main reason for the difficulties now facing Indonesia.

In their opinion Djakarta was not a city where the Indonesian leader could develop the necessary "national spirit".

The police foiled the kidnapping attempt.

MOLLET TO FORM FRENCH GOVT.

PARIS, May 23 (Reuter): President Vincent Auriol today called on the French Socialist leader M. Guy Mollet, to try to form a government.

Indo-Pak Talks In London

(Continued from Page 12)

Commissioner. If there are any difficulties, both the Commissioners are to meet and settle the matter. The Pakistan Government is reported to have felt satisfied with the arrangement and consequently there is no real outstanding dispute about the canal water.

OVER 100 ISSUES

The number of disputes needing settlement is about a hundred and these have been classified into three categories easy, easier and easiest. An indication of the nature and character of the issues is reported to have already been given by India to the officials of Pakistan and the Government of India is said to be waiting to receive a similar indication from the other side. The Ministries have been directed to take up first certain disputes with their opposite Ministries in Pakistan which they consider to be more susceptible to settlement. They will do so either by correspondence or if they think necessary, by conferences.

Even before the Prime Ministers meet at London, it is expected here that there may be settlement in regard to certain items.

This process of correspondence and negotiations between Ministries will be a continuous one.

MEETING AT KARACHI

The main meeting between the two Prime Ministers is expected to take place in the first week of July possibly at Karachi. It may be recalled that Mr. Nehru in accepting the invitation of Khwaja Nazimuddin for the meeting of the two Prime Ministers had agreed to the venue of Karachi.

Cambridge To Honour Pt. Nehru

(Continued from Page 12)

India diplomatic missions in the West. This will open on the sixteenth near Lucerne.

Mr. N. R. Pillai, Secretary General of Indian External Affairs Ministry arrived in London last night to assist Mr. Nehru at the Prime Ministers Conference.

CAMBRIDGE HONOUR

Cambridge University authorities today confirmed a proposal to confer the honorary degree of Doctor of Law upon the Indian Prime Minister Mr. Nehru.

Mr. Nehru went to Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1907, where he studied geology, botany and chemistry. He graduated in natural sciences.

It is hoped to confer the honorary degree upon Mr. Nehru on Thursday June four during his visit to Britain for the Coronation and the Commonwealth Prime Ministers Conference.

Dacoits Kill Two Policemen

AJMER, May 23 (PTI): A sub-inspector of police and one constable of the Ajmer police were killed today in an encounter with the dacoit Nanooram and his gang at Char, 30 miles from here. The dacoits made good their escape.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, May 23.

New York Cotton Market was closed today.

Tata Deferred at 9 p.m. Rs. 1942½45.

Britain Approves Pak Move For Republic

KARACHI, May 23 (UPI-AFP).

WELL informed sources said here today that the British Government had already approved in principle Pakistan's decision to proclaim a Republic, writes Vincent Lateve, AFP Correspondent.

These sources said Britain had been embarrassed in recent months by some trends of Pakistani foreign policy regarding non-Commonwealth countries, including the U.S.A. It was believed that a proclamation of a Republic which would entail a loosening of ties linking Pakistan with the Commonwealth might enable Pakistan to co-operate more closely with the U.S.A., with India and with the Muslim countries of the Middle East which had suspected the Pakistan dominion of being too closely linked with the United Kingdom.

These sources said that the Republic of Pakistan might be proclaimed at the next session of the Constituent Assembly which would probably meet early in July.

It is understood that Prime Minister, Mohammed Ali, had expressed himself with reluctance on this issue at yesterday's press conference because he wanted the Commonwealth conference of Prime Ministers, scheduled to meet in London next June, to be the first to be informed of the Pakistani Government's decision.

COMMUNISTS ARE DOWN AND OUT

(Continued From Page 13)

they will have to get dealt with severely and it will be done.

If they are wise, they will stick to parliamentary and open work. That is the straightforward way, when the law allows it. They will get everything just from me. Of course, they cannot commit murder or other grave offences and hope to get away with it.

That is the only condition that I lay down. I shall deal with everything else sympathetically and justly and with no party bias. The truth is there is no future for Communism in India. There is too much reverence and true religion and proper respect for moral values in India for Communism to make headway", he said.

AUSTRIAN ELECTIONS

The Chief Minister said: "Why, even in Austria which is only 40 miles from the "Iron Curtain," where occupation forces are still encamped including the Soviet forces, where all the rich oil resources are managed to pay heavy reparations to USSR, where the Communist Party is doing its utmost to win the people in that country, during the last three elections held during a continuous period of over six years, not more than five per cent voted Communist in any election." Ninety-five per cent opposed Communism. Why? Because the people there have seen things, in all the southern European countries under Communist rule or domination: The party men are well off, but the people are hungry.

IN HUNGARY

In Hungary which was a most prosperous country previously, which exported food to other countries, now there is hunger and ration cards. The same in Bohemia and Czechoslovakia. It was the finest industrial country in Europe once upon a time. It sold to all civilised countries and got all they wanted. Today it is still fully industrious, but engaged in heavy industry only for the sake of Russia. Its food supply is under ration. I say all this from very long and closely cross-examined talks I have had with responsible and well-informed people.

BE IT AS IT MAY, COMMUNISM IS DOWN AND OUT IN INDIA. OF COURSE, THE SHOUTING WILL BE ALL THE GREATER. ALL THE SAME, PEOPLE HAVE ONCE FOR ALL LOST THE GLAMOUR THAT FOR A TIME MISLED. SOME RICH MEN HAVE A TENDENCY TO HELP THE COMMUNISTS OUT OF FEAR. NO ONE NEED BE AFRAID OF COMMUNISTS. FEAR IS A BAD POLICY IN ALL MATTERS."

"Like the pathological bacteria that look out for vulnerable points," said the Chief Minister "the opponents of the Congress have tried to seize upon trouble spots. They try to beguile workmen into strikes, and to get credit by intimidating employers to agree to terms. But workers have begun to understand. They, in turn, desire to exploit the self-appointed leaders and use them. They know who is paying them wages and through whom they finally get what they ask for. No section of the community, least of all poor workers can prosper, unless the country as a whole enjoys steady prosperity.

"Stoppage of work and what is worse still, the constant fear of dislocation prevents general confidence and prosperity which are the foundations for the well-being of every section of the community."

FOOD AND NOT VOTES

"The issue raised in favour of the tillers of the soil have to be examined calmly a part from slogans and party considerations or election reactions. The vital thing for the country is the steady production of agricultural wealth. The actual conditions of agricultural work should be kept in mind and every effort should be made to see what is likely to produce the largest benefit to the people, what arrangement will bring together all that is needed for good, continuous cultivation of the gardens, the corn fields and the maintenance of live-stock.

This is the essential thing, not what is that will bring a large number of votes to this party or that. He is a traitor to the country who does his parliamentary work from the point of votes, forgetting the true interests of agriculture and the lasting prosperity of the land."

CHANGE IN MALABAR

Mr. Rajagopalachari said, he was glad that the temporary attraction Communism seemed in recent times to exercise on the youth of Malabar had proved to be only an attraction of adventure and not of reasoned choice. "The disillusionment has come—Communism has lost its glamour all over India wherever it had found some footing." In Malabar, there were conditions that favoured a free and adventurous spirit among young men relatively more than in other areas. The family and the property system prevailing among the intelligent and significant sections of the population left young men comparatively free for adventure. The social order there tended to release a great quantum of youthful energy. There was a simplicity of life there that helped sacrifice and adventure and which had survived the onslaughts of urban changes in other parts of India. All those causes explained the temporary progress made by new ideas in that area. "But truth must finally triumph against temporary illusion, and it has largely triumphed all over the country and in Malabar also", he said.

Mr. Rajagopalachari said: "I was pitchforked into the position of Chief Minister, contrary to all my plans and against all laws of political careers. I have done and am doing my honest best."

The Chief Minister stated that his convictions and policies were old and simple: "This country must stand erect on the foundation of agriculture. Work on the land and the raising of food must be our principal concern. Then our most widespread industry, namely, cottage weaving, must be our next main concern. We must make the peasants happy and hopeful and sure of the fruits of their labour and we must fill the life of the weavers with hope and assurance of a market for their industry.

Neither the weaver nor the peasant should be made to feel that he is treated as a thief or an unwanted man."

If the zamindary system in land must go, said Mr. Rajagopalachari, "Zamindary of textile production must also yield place to individual productions. So he began his administration with the decontrol of food, making farmers and peasants feel that they were freemen. He declared a war against mill dhoties and sarees and wanted the handloom products to be assured of an unhampered market in India.

HELP FROM CENTRE

The Chief Minister referred to the difficult financial position of the Madras Government and said: "I am irritating my old and dear friends in Delhi and testing their patience very hard. I cannot help it, if I must do my obvious duty by the people of the south. Our misfortune consists in our having anticipated the National Plan and accelerated the pace of expenditure on them. Is that a fault? Our financial difficulties are after all as much the concern of the Centre as of the State Government. Our Prime Minister, I am sure, will not let us down. He is not a financier, but he knows that money is only token for work done."

Stop Press

PRESENT TO QUEEN

MADURAI, May 23 (PTI): One of the presents from India to Queen Elizabeth on the occasion of her coronation on June 2 will be a garland of cardamoms.

The garland which has been woven with picked raw green cardamoms of the best six varieties has already been flown to London.

AMMUNITION SHORTAGE IN KOREA

WASHINGTON, May 23 (Reuter): Four out of five Senators who investigated ammunition supplies in Korea reported today that there had been 'a needless loss of American lives' and adverse effects on military operations because of ammunition shortages.

American Markets:

N. Y. COTTON MARKET IRREGULAR

Liquidation Tells On Wall Street

NEW YORK, May 22.

The market eased in early dealings and was featured by fairly heavy liquidation of old crop July which tended to depress the balance of the list.

A broker with mill connections sold around four thousand bales of nearby and believed to be against acquisition of spot. Some stoploss orders were uncovered when July broke through the 34 cent level. The selling of July was attributed partly to slow conditions in textiles and export markets. Trade houses and shorts were the principal buyers on the scaledown.

The trading slowed down with minor recoveries in oldcrop July on scattered weekend shortcovering attracting an additional liquidation with some selling possibly influenced by the sharp setback in grains. New crops held relatively steady partly reflecting buying in these positions against sales of July.

Prices rallied in late dealings on shortcoverings by profesional traders. However, renewed liquidation in nearby July in the final minutes halted the rise, the market closing steady with sales at 135,000 bales.

NEW YORK COTTON CLOSING

July	34.02
October	33.81
Dcember	33.78
March	33.83
May	33.83
Middling Spot	34.40

July highest 34.10 at 10-30 a.m. and lowest 33.96 at 12-49 p.m.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

July	33.98
October	33.77
December	33.78
March	33.84
Middling Spot	33.55 asked.

Wall Street Market

Under light but persistent profittaking the market relinquished part of its recent rally and buyers turned cautious. Mostly fractional losses were liberally distributed throughout the list with industrials most prominent.

In the afternoon interest broadened in some specialities and this left the list with rather evenly divided fractional changes either side of yesterday's closing levels. American car and foundry was a favourite in both price movement and trading volume on better than anticipated dividend and extended its gain to three points.

The session closed irregular with very few further changes. Philipps petroleum dipped more than one point on adverse court ruling.

Chicago Grains

Chicago grains declined sharply on commission house selling and liquidation with all wheat deliveries moving into a new low ground for the season. Selling in wheat followed the reports that the CCC yesterday sold quantities of wheat to the domestic trade in south-west. Additionally, traders had reports that the corporation is having difficulty in securing storage space for wheat being turned over to Government on defaults previously in producer hands. Exporters bought on the sell off against overnight sales of 335,000 bushels red wheat and 116,000 hard wheat to Germany and limited quantities of maize to the United Kingdom.

CHICAGO WHEAT

July	2.10-7/8
September	2.14-5/8
Dcember	2.20-1/2
March	2.25

Foreign Pepper Markets

NEW YORK, May 22: Values rose supported by scattered dealer interest for May-June shipments and drying up of Sarawak offers. The sharp advance in Sarawak prices was also a supporting factor. The undertone was steady with no selling pressure evident. On the otherhand buyers are not aggressive and inclined to await week-end developments.

Spot and afloats were offered at 143, May shipments at 144, June at 143 and July at 141 ex-dock. Sarawak June shipment at 139 asked and July at 136 ex-dock. There were bids in the market at 142 for May, Malabar and 141 for June and 137 for June Sarawak and 133 for July.

LONDON: White Muntok 10/6 nominal.

White Sarawak 10/7½ sellers.
Black Sarawak 94½ seller.
Malabar spot 1170 nominal.
May 1160 seller.
June 1145 seller.

A quiet pre-holiday market was evident with white steady but Malabar black easier.

SINGAPORE: Black Lampong was quoted at 490 and white Muntok at 565 market was quiet.

JAKARTA: Black Lampong was quoted at 2400 nominal and white Muntok at 2875 nominal. Market was steady.

N. Y. SILVER

NEW YORK, May 22: Sales broadened and sentiment is again improbing. Local turnover approximated 200,000 ounces while out of towners brought 100,000 ounces.

Continental Stock Markets

PARIS, May 22.

Although the undertone appeared firm the approach of the three day holiday caused buyers to move carefully and initial improvements were not always fully held. Minings and French steels were amongst the best features although advances were less than yesterday. In foreigns gold shares only attracted interest and they ruled firm. The five and three and half per cent loans moved higher among rentes.

BRUSSELS: There were few changes in an extremely quiet pre-holiday market. In forward dealings the list was practically unchanged at yesterday's levels. Brazilian traction moved higher but Candin Pcific lost ground. Colonials engineerings and electricities were maintained in cash trading.

AMSTERDAM: Except shippings which were fractionally beter, the list was neglected in very limited activity. In estates howeever, tobaccos hardened. Guilder investments were steadier. Premium was nil and certifi-

London Copra & Oil

LONDON, May 22.

Copra Phillipines cif UK North European basis ports in bulk per long ton June-July dol. 224-1|2 seller. Copra Straits cif UK-North European basis ports del: wt per long ton May-June £89 seller. June-July £85-3|4 seller. C. C. oil crude Straits cif UK|N European basis parts blk. per long ton May-June £125 seller, do Ceylon May-June £128 nom.

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, May 23.

The forward cotton market was very steady today under moderate buying. It may be mentioned when there is scarcity of good cotton and forward quotations well under spot, it is idle to expect any selling.

At the opening August delivery was quoted at Rs. 726-8 against yesterday's close at Rs. 725-12 and declined at Rs. 725-8 under scattered selling. At this level there was moderate buying and August delivery advanced at Rs. 728-8.

Later on there was further buying and the market closed at 2 p.m. as under:

ICC May	730	8	0
ICC August	732	8	0

SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY, May 23.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was officially closed today for settlement purposes. Tata Steel Defds. were quoted at Rs. 1,940.

Later Tata Steel Defds. were quoted at Rs. 1,942-8 and Dyeings were done at Rs. 405.

Government Loans

BOMBAY, May 23.

	Rs.	a.
2½% Loan 1954 ..	98	5
2¾% Loan 1955 ..	98	4
2½% Loan 1961 ..	90	11
2¾% Loan 1960 ..	93	11
2¾% Loan 1976 ..	82	12
3 % Loan 1953-55 ..	100	8
3 % Loan 1957 ..	98	12
3 % Loan 1958 ..	98	7
3 % Loan 1959-61 ..	96	12
3 % Loan 1963-65 ..	92	8
3 % Loan 1964 ..	92	11
3 % Loan 1966-68 ..	90	10
3 % Loan 1970-75 ..	86	9
3 % Loan 1986 or later ..	82	6
3½% Loan 1954-59 ..	100	4
4 % Loan 1960-70 ..	102	4
4½% Loan 1955-60 ..	103	8
4½% Loan 1958-63 ..	105	8
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan 1955	98	12
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan 1956	98	12
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan 1958	97	4
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan 1960	94	8
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan 1962	92	4
3 % Mad. Govt. Loan 1955	98	4
3 % Mad. Govt. Loan 1959	96	8
3 % Mad. Govt. Loan 1960	64	4
3 % M.P. Govt. Loan 1955	98	5
3 % M.P. Govt. Loan 1960	94	4
3½% Bom. Municipal 1965	91	4
3½% Bom. Municipal 1977	85	0
3½% Bom. Municipal 1979	85	0
3½% W. Bengal 1962	97	12
4 % Madras 1964 ..	100	0
4 % U.P. 1964 ..	90	0
3¾% Bom. Municipal 1966	96	0
4 % Bombay 1964 ..	101	8
4 % W. Bengal 1964 ..	100	8
4 % Madras 1964 ..	100	8
4 % U.P. 1964 ..	100	8
4 % Bom. Municipal 1964	92	12
4 % Bom. Port Trust 1974	98	8
5 % Bom. Municipal 1959	105	0
6 % Bom Municipal	103	8

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, May 23.

The local bullion market was quiet today with limited business and quotations moved within a narrow range.

At the opening forward silver was quoted at Rs. 162-10 and declined at Rs. 162-4 under small liquidation. At this level scattered short covering appeared and silver rallied at Rs. 162-6. Ready silver was quoted at Rs. 162-4.

Forward gold opened at Rs. 87-8 and quietened at Rs. 87-6. Ready gold was quoted at Rs. 87-9 and Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 57-8.

Later on there was increased speculative liquidation which resulted in a sharp decline and the market closed as under:—

Ready Silver	161	6	0
Forward	161	9	0
Ready Gold	87	8	0
Forward	87	5	0

COTTON STOCK IN BOMBAY

	Bales
Export by Rail from 1st September 1952 to 21st May 1953 ..	310665
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st September 1952 to 21st May 1953 ..	889029
Same period last year ..	732487
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 21st May 1953 ..	595772
Same time last year ..	622950

GHEE QUOTATIONS

BOMBAY, May 23.

PORBUNDAR:			
B.L.	64	0	0
B.K.	63	0	0
N.N.	60	0	0
VERAVAL:			
Vishnu	62	0	0
M.J.	62	0	0
BELGAUM:			
No. 1	55	0	0
No. 2	50	0	0
Sankheshwar	50	0	0

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, May 23.

120 D Ready Japan	4	6	9
150 D Ready Japan	4	2	6
120 D Ready Italy	4	3	0
150 D Ready Italy	4	0	0

150 D' Box May

Opening 793, highest 802, lowest 788, close 797.

150 D' Box June

Opeing 793, highest 802, lowest 792, close 801.

PAK TO IMPORT 1 1/2 LAKH TONS OF WHEAT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

KARACHI, May 23.

THE Pakistan Government have arranged for the import of about one and a half lakh tons of wheat to meet the large deficit in the next wheat crop, it is authoritatively learnt in Karachi.

Over a lakh tons out of this will come from Canada and 45,000 tons from Australia—both under the Colombo Plan.

Negotiations are also in progress for the purchase of about 50,000 tons of wheat from Argentina in exchange for jute.

Another one and half lakh tons of wheat is likely to be available in exchange for Pakistan rice after the next rice crop in November.

Apart from these Pakistan will have to arrange for an additional one lakh tons from abroad. A part of this is likely to be imported from Australia on cash payment.

Calcutta Stock Exchange

CALCUTTA, May 23.

The market generally ruled steady round all sections and a moderate business was put through. Following are today's final transactions upto 1-00 p.m.:—

SECURITIES: Three per cent loan 1986 82-2. Three per cent loan 1957 98-8 s lot. Three per cent loan 1959/61 97. Three per cent loan 1963/65 93.

BANKS: United Commercial 35-8.

COTTON: Bowreah 285, Cawnpore Tex. 9-2, Dunbar 220, Elgin Mills 17-4, New Victoria Ordy. 1-9.

COALS: Bengal 526 s.o. lot burrakur 10-12, Central India 5, New Beerbhoom 20-5, East Indian 23-7, Western Bengal 5-4.

JUTES: Bengal 16-8, Howrah 24-15, Auckland 136, sl., Barnagore 162, Champdany 163, Delta 235, India 134, Kinnison 200, Megna 104.

ENGINEERINGS: Indian Iron 25-10, Textile Machinery 6-4.

MISCELLANEOUS: Consolidated Tin 1-4, Ind. Copper 2-15, Tavoy Tin Annas eight, Sone Valley Cement 7-7, Calcutta Elec. 14-4, Aluminium Coprn. 4-9, Angelo Bros. 17-4, B. I. Coprn. 8-12, Indian Cable 19, Indian Wood Products 35-10, Rohas Industry 8-7, B. B. Petrol 1-4, Ind. Paper Pulp 176, Star Paper 8-11, Titaghur Paper 36-10, Midnapore zemindary 37, Assam Saws 6-11, India General Navgn. 90, India Steam 6-7.

SUGARS: Belsund 8-6, Carew 7-2, Dyer Meakin 6-10.

TEAS: Birapara 55, Bishnauth 24-8, Dufflaghur 35-12, Gungaram 152-8.

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, May 23.

The Government is planning to reduce the use of groundnut oil for industrial purpose had damping effect on the produce market and very little business was done in ready. Groundnuts Nizam were quoted at Rs. 49-4, Bold at Rs. 48-8, Madras at Rs. 49 and Khandesh at Rs. 49-4. June-July and August delivery contracts were placed at Rs. 48. Oil local mills was quoted at Rs. 75. Railway Receipts at Rs. 25, June Rs. 25 and July at Rs. 25-2, Linseed ready and June-July was quoted at Rs. 34-8, while August-September was placed at Rs. 35-4. Kardi was quoted at Rs. 26-2 and August-September at Rs. 27-2. Castorseeds Madras were quoted at Rs. 31-8. September opened at Rs. 159-8 and after declining at Rs. 158-4 steadied at Rs. 158-8.

GROUNDNUTS			
Bold	49	6	0
Coromandal	49	4	0
Khandesh	49	4	0
Karad Bold	48	6	0
June-July	48	6	0
August-September	48	4	0
CASTORSEEDS			
May Delivery	162	0	0
September	160	0	0
Madras	32	0	0
Gujerat	31	14	0
Kutch-Saurashtra	41	14	0
Kanpur	30	12	0
LINSEEDS			
Bold	34	10	0
Small	34	0	0
Satna	32	10	0
June-July	34	14	0
Aug.-Sept.	35	8	0
KHURSANI			
Madras	38	4	0
Three Zilla	38	0	0
KARDI			
Bold	26	12	0
Kanpur	23	8	0
June-July	26	12	0
Aug.-Sept.	27	6	0
COTTON SEEDS			
Berar	24	4	0
Mogiai	24	4	0
Mohunda	28	8	0
OILS			
Groundnut receipts	24	3	0
May	25	4	0
June	25	3	0
July	25	5	0
Linseed Oil	17	14	0
Castor Oil Ready	17	4	0
First Pressure	18	0	0
B. S. S.	18	4	0

CEYLON RUBBER FOR RED CHINA

COLOMBO, May 23 (PTI): Communist China bought from Ceylon 49.9 million pounds rubber at Rs. 87.0 million in the first quarter of this year, customs figures revealed.

Total rubber purchases from Ceylon by foreign countries including China were 50.2 million pounds at 87.4 million.

Commonwealth countries took 51,680 pounds at Rs. 75,502 only during the same period.

NO CHURCHFIGHT IN E. GERMANY

Deputy Premier's Statement

BERLIN, May 23 (Reuter): Herr Otto Nuschke, East German Deputy Premier and head of the Government office for church affairs, said here "socialism is closer to christianity than capitalism can ever be".

He told a meeting of the Communist-run National Front of all parties yesterday that there was no church fight in East Germany.

"We are only defending ourselves against the political misuse of Christianity", he added.

Protestant church officials in Berlin said that about 3,000 East German boys and girls have been expelled from their schools for being members of the "Junge Gemeinde" the protestant church Parish youth groups.

NeedForEconomic Freedom

JAWADEKAR'S SPEECH

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, May 23.

"1957 will prove an eventful year in India. Our country has attained political liberty but she has yet to achieve social and economic freedom. It may be that we shall witness a bloodless democratic revolution in the year 1957", said Mr. S. D. Jawadekar, speaking in the Poona Spring Lectures Series.

Mr. Jawadekar stated that Indian people were getting conscious of the fact that democracy could not be sustained on a capitalist system. Acharya Vinoba Bhave has started a revolutionary movement by his slogan of Bhoodan Yajna. It was significant that he has made known his determination to lead a non-violent social revolution if the land-problem in the country could not be solved by other means.

India Government's Orders On Pensions

NEW DELHI, May 23 (PTI): It is authoritatively learnt that the Government of India have now passed orders on pensions to which officers, junior commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers, soldiers, sailors and airmen will be entitled in the future. The necessary formal orders will be issued within the next few days.

talking of BOOKS

Documentary History Of The United States

A WORK IN SINGLE INEXPENSIVE VOLUME

A Documentary History of the United States: By Richard D. Heffner. A Mentor Book, Published by The New American Library, New York. Price 35 cents. Pages 287.

THE United States of America is a young nation and in the preservation of her momentous documents, she has been more fortunate than any other country.

In the work under review, Richard Heffner — a gifted young historian, who has taught at California, Rutgers and Columbia Universities — has brought together for the first time in a single inexpensive volume, the words and writings of great Americans in 35 of the major documents that have shaped American history.

The documents range from the Declaration of Independence to Secretary of State George Marshall's speech at Harward in 1946, that gave birth to the Marshall Plan. In between are included all those great pronouncements that shine like stars in the firmament of American politics, history and jurisprudence—the Constitution, letters of Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton, Washington's Farewell and Lincoln's Inaugural Addresses, the Monroe Doctrine, the Dred Scott decision, Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation and Gettysberg Address, Theodore Roosvelt on "New Nationalism," Woodrow Wilson's War Message to Congress, Herbert Hoover's speech on "Rugged Individualism," Franklin Roosevelt's on "Four Freedom," and the Atlantic Charter.

Although Mr Heffner has chosen to let the documents speak for the greater part of the work, he does not appear merely as a compiler. He has also written a series of interpolatory passages which explain the significance of each document together with its place in events and developments. Marked by a balanced, objective outlook as well as broad vision and historical insight, at points some of the passages are really brilliant in their evaluation. The historian in him also explodes a few myths and sets things in their proper perspective. Thus he points out that even Lincoln, history's great emancipator, fought the Civil War more for the sake of preserving the Union than for the abolition of slavery; that Pearl Harbour was only the ostensible cause and not the real reason for America's involvement in World War II.

Mr. Heffner has succeeded in giving a true insight into the American heritage and that is the measure of his success!

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Pulitzer Prize Winner

THE AGE OF JACKSON: by Arthur M. Schlesinger. A Mentor Book, published by the New American Library. 35 cents. Pages 182.

Professor Arthur M. Schlesinger is an academician with an eye for history. His Pulitzer Prize-winning work, "The Age of Jackson" is more than a remarkable account of a remarkable American President and the political upheavals of his day: the author goes deep into the implications of democracy in a young growing nation and examines the politics of the day in terms of the ideas. Up to a point he agrees with President Roosevelt's observation, "The heritage of Andrew Jackson is his unending contribution to the vitality of our democracy. We look back on his amazing personality we review his battle because the struggles he went through, the enemies he encountered, the defeats he suffered and the victories he won are part and parcel of the struggles, the enmities, the defeats and the victories of those who have lived in all the generations that have followed."

Jackson's election cast a pall of fear and doubt—official circles were gloomy but the people were enthusiastic This tall gaunt man of 61, his face wrinkled with pain and age was their own President To the nation he was known primarily as a military hero who had won at New Orleans the greatest American victory of the war of 1815.

His secret, however, was to be found in three things, a superb self-sufficiency, that always made him take up the responsibility of deciding for himself, a perfect self-command and a sure intuition, and a deep natural understanding of the people. As a result he got more things done than expected.

BANK WAR

It was a strenuous task. The eighteen-twenties were a decade of discontent born in depression. The America of Jefferson—that paradise of small farms, each man secure in his own freehold, was already darkened by the shadow of change. Jefferson himself had conceded that an equilibrium of agriculture, manufacturing and commerce had become essential to American independence. To men basically dissatisfied with the existing order Jackson turned and forged a Democratic party of his own. He was often successful, as in the Bank War. With characteristic daring he vetoed the bill renewing the charter of the all powerful privately controlled bank—it was a ringing statement of his belief in the essential rights of the common man, a denial that property had a superior claim to governmental benefits. It was followed by re-election and popular acclaim. When in March 1837, Jackson turned away for the last time from the White House, he had to his credit a greater part of a life spent in public services.

FAITH IN AMERICA

In a sweeping review Schlesinger examines the various implications of Jacksonian democracy. The Jacksonians believed in the deep-rooted conflict in society between the producing and non-producing classes, the farmers and labourers and the business community. Their specific problem was to control the power of the capitalistic group for the benefit of the non-capitalist groups. Jackson himself displayed a greater interest in industrialism than Jefferson had. "In several respects the Jacksonians revised Jeffersonian faith for America. They moderated that side of Jeffersonianism which talked of agricultural virtue independent proprietors, "natural", property, abolition of industrialism and expanded immensely that side which talked of economic equality, the labouring classes, human rights and the control of industrialism." The Jacksonian age too diverted literature, law, religion and industry to its true functions and helped set a train of changes in these spheres that urged forward the whole American mind.

Not the least attractive pages of the book are those that describe the passing away in 1845 of the old General and the gathering of the storm of Civil War. The Jacksonian party suffered, during the years, many a setback. But the author concludes: "In a time like the middle of the twentieth century, when the pressures of insecurity have driven people to the extremes of hope and anxiety, the tacksonian experience assumes a special interest. Its details are of course obsolete but its spirit may be instructive. In an age dominated by the compulsory race for easy solutions it is well to remember that if social catastrophe is to be avoided it can only be by an earnest tough minded, pragmatic attempt to wrestle with new problems as they come without being enslaved by a theory of the past or a theory of the future."

The many political details and the strong American bias might at times distract the average reader, but for the historian it is a rich bookfull of variety, full of character, full of sense with a vivid style that in crucial moments achieves distinction; above all it is a faithful depiction of the rancorous struggle one hundred to one hundred and twenty years ago as to who was going to run the United States of America and for what purpose and to whose benefit.

—P.D.

THE REFUGEES

"Democracy's exhibit 'A'."

GLOBAL FLIGHTS CONFUSE OUR BODIES

TRANSOCEANIC flights that steal as much as six hours from a traveller's day (or add a like amount in case he's westbound), confuse the rhythms of his body to an extent that he's a week in recovering from the effects, Dr. Hubertus Strughold of the U.S. Air Force Department of Space Medicine points out in 'The Journal of Aviation Medicine.' An air passenger from New York arriving in Frankfurt, Germany, for instance, gets ready for bed at 11-00 P.M., Mid-European Time. But to his body it's still just 5-00 P.M., Eastern Standard Time. He may not fall asleep until 5-00 A.M., MET (11-00 P.M., EST).

Shifting one's sleeping schedule is not such a simple matter as it sounds. The body is its own clock and has a daily rhythm reflected in the fact that its temperature usually reaches a high in the late afternoon and a low in the early morning hours. All its chemical activities follow a similar pattern.

And the body resists shifts in its rhythm. For instance, our imaginary passenger's temperature-high would continue to come for several days close to midnight (Mid-European Time) before gradually shifting back to late afternoon.

Of course, the body does eventually adjust without too much trouble. But if it is forced to readjust too often (as in the case of crews of transoceanic airplanes), it may rebel with fits of nervousness, Dr. Strughold warns.

MAN'S QUEST AFTER PERFECTION

Hiriyanna's Essays In Indian Philosophy

THE QUEST AFTER PERFECTION: By Prof. M. Hiriyanna. Published by Kavyalaya Publishers, Mysore. Price Rs. 5.

Coming out very shortly after the publication of Popular Essays in Indian Philosophy, this second volume of essays by Prof. M. Hiriyanna fully satisfies the expectations raised by his first volume.

The subject-matter remains the same, as indicated by the title. But there being many diverse schools of thought in Indian philosophy anything like repetition or boredom does not appear. The surprising clarity of perception, the scholarly knowledge of the subject and the vitalizing flexibility of mind displayed by the writer in the pages of this book make it a very valuable contribution to modern philosophical literature. It includes eight essays on various controversial problems confronting every seeker after truth. The philosophy of the Upanishads is boldly and understandingly set out in the opening essay. Its briefness may have been one of the reasons why the subject is touched lightly but by no means superficially. It is followed by a highly interesting essay, "The Place of Feeling in Conduct." The title is intriguing enough as every person has had reason to think over the question at some time of his life. It has given rise to heated controversies and especially when it has been thoroughly discussed in the light of modern thought from time to time, it is a pleasure to read in Prof. M. Hiriyanna's words what the Advaita philosophy says on the matter.

FOUR VALUES

The four values of life—wealth, pleasure, virtue and self-realisation form the subject matter of the third essay. Their comparative merits and the ways of attaining them are discussed at length. Then comes the finest essay of the volume, "The Quest After Perfection." In an unhappy, disillusioned, sceptical age these words of ancient wisdom pour balm on the wounds of our civilisation. The philosophy outlined here has a calm unruffled dignity of its own, that attracts as well as soothes the tormented minds of many human beings. Three more essays dealing with Shankara's conception of ultimate value. Asceticism, poetically called 'A Neglected Ideal of Life' and philosophy of values that somewhat overlaps the third essay are included.

The neat and attractive printing and get-up of the book are additional attractions. Readers interested in serious thought should not miss reading this book.

—D. G. P.

HISTORIC SITE OF BUDDHISM

(Continued from Page 4 Col. 5)

are the only possible means by which the memory of a great epoch would be preserved by the people. The Buddha was so loved by the disciples of Sankaracharya that to memoralize him has become an integral part of modern Hinduism. It is a striking fact possible only in Asia, and therefore, never understood by European students. To them Nagarjuna, Aswaghosh, Bodhidharma were all the apostles of an idea consciously rival to that of Sankaracharya. Very different was the exclamation of a Japanese Buddhist priest who was visiting Bodh Gaya for the first time,—At last I understand Sankaracharya."

It is needless to go further into the controversy whether there was any rivalry between the Hindus and the Buddhists. This is a question to be decided by the historians.

Hinduism has long since looked upon Buddha as its own and has acknowledged that the Supreme Lord came to the world with a noble mission and India needed Him to dispel the gloom of moral and spiritual crisis which overtook her at that time.

Let Buddhists and Hindus of India join their hands in prayers on this auspicious day for a lasting peace in the world. (Copyright) ASIAN PRESS.

My Dear Sisters & Brothers,

THE Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari will shortly organise a Children's Camp. On this occasion it is worthwhile considering about the educational values of Camps.

Camps and camping give training in social duties and responsibilities, and also help toward the formation of individual personalities. As R. L. Sharpe sums up effectively in his poem:

"Each is given
A bag of tools,
A shapeless mass,
A book of rules;
And each must make
Ere life is flown,
A stumbling block
Or a stepping stone."

By the time the child reaches camp, he has been already influenced deeply by his home, school, and other environmental efforts. However, he is still "in the making," comparatively easily guided, stimulated, and influenced by those sensitizing media that emerge and are clarified in the freedom of a democratic camp situation.

Every child has numerous needs, some superficial, some which require a skilled hand to discover, if he is to reach out and reach up to a well-balanced life. Obviously a brief article such as this cannot attempt to discuss these in detail. Many of a child's needs may be found within the bounds of the following general classifications.

A Realization Of Security

The study of human nature shows that one of the most fundamental needs of both childhood and adulthood is a satisfying sense of security. This seems basic to any well-balanced life at every age level. The search for security may be below the level of conscious thought in some istances but the urge is there, inherent in every normal human being. Youth despite his apparent egotism and self-sufficiency, undoubtedly feels unstable when left completely to his own devices. While he craves experience and demands complete liberty, he nevertheless seeks for the security that he looks back to the security that originated in complete dependence upon mother, father and home. Right here is one of the conflicts of youth, the conflict between the urge to be free, dominant, self-sufficient, and the desire for security and independence.

New Experience

Youth is restless, youth is adventurous, youth is dissatisfied with things as they are; the youth is scornful of the "status quo." He must have new experiences for his adequate self-completion. It this incessant and dominant desire for new experiences lies one of the camp's greatest opportunities for camp may help children and youth meet the urge for these new experiences constructively on the highest level in a controllable environment.

Recognition

The developing self of the child or youth demands recognition, recognition of himself as a person, a person apart from others, even those he loves and respects. He wants to be of value, to experience a sense of achievement, to be important; with these claims goes an overpowering desire to love and be loved. The child's stability depends very largely on the emotional satisfaction he receives from being "accepted" by his peers—in camp, his cabin group.

Children and youth with certain driving urges must be guided aright or they will lead to disaster. How can we attempt to meet them? Does not this challenge suggest that our camp programme needs to be flexible, adventurous, free, and above all, purposeful? Purposeful in the sense that camp is not a place solely for physical recreation, but is rather an experience in effective social living and through which children may have happy opportunity, under the guidance of understanding and trained leadership, to respond in a constructive way to their inner urges. Urges which, if skilfully guided, make for happy, well-balanced personalities; urges which, if left to chance development, will probably lead to failure and unhappiness.

Boys On Police Duty

The dream of a number of boys in a Bombay school — that of acting the policeman — became a reality the other day. About a dozen of them wearing khaki uniform took turns on a traffic signals pedestal and experienced the thrill of moving or stopping endless lines of traffic at their bidding. The regular men on traffic duty were, of course, present to guide the boys. These tiny trainees attracted considerable attention at the junction of Dadabhai Naoroji Road and Pherozeshah Mehta Road. Large crowds watched from the kerbside.

LIVELY KIDS FACE CAMERA

A happy lot of the Sankdiseri Balkan-ji-Bari (Ahmedabad) Unit.

Counting Pencil

A new invention is a pocket-type pencil which counts from one to 999. Every time the point of the pencil is tapped against a solid surface it registers a "count" on dials which records units, tens, and hundreds.

To count the number of words in a manuscript, the number of parts on a drawing, or any similar operation, the pencil is simply tapped over all the individual items concerned. The total can then be read on the dials.

Four Crowded Hours

There were nice goings-on at Pavia in Italy, recently, when a circus monkey let his elephant friend out of his cage.

Jumbo rushed off and jumped into a canal for a bath, and firemen who were called to get him out found themselves for once on the receiving end of the hose; the elephant squirted water over them for four hours before consenting to go home.

This Kind World

The headmaster of a primary refugee school at Bally (West Bengal) told his pupils that his wife, three children and himself had had nothing to eat for three days and appealed to them for help. The pupils, all little boys and girls, immediately donated part of their tiffin money.

To Make The Desert Blossom

A party of Men of the Trees have gone to the Sahara to find out the extent to which trees can be grown there. They have taken with them about a ton of different kinds of seeds.

These pioneers are engaged in a campaign to check the gradual encroachment of the world's deserts on fertile land, and as far as possible to reclaim them as food-producing areas. Indeed, those who strive to make the desert blossom do noble work for all mankind.

It's A Long Way

Have you heard of a megaparsec? Boys who hope to become spaceship spotters should note this word, for it is a unit of length used by astronomers to express the distance of certain stars from the earth. One megaparsec is equivalent to just over nineteen trillion (19,000,000,000,000,000,000) miles.

A light-year is a mere 5,878,487,308,000 miles.

Balkan-ji-Bari

A function was organised to felicitate Dada Shewak Bhojraj, Founder and General Secretary of the Balkan-ji-Bari — Akhil Hind Balak Sangh, on his election to the International Council of the World Organisation for Early Childhood Education. The Hon'ble Shri Dinkarrao N. Desai, Minister for Education and Law, presided, and the Hon'ble Shri Shantilal Shah, Minister for Health and Labour, Shrimati A. John Matthai, Professor L. H. Ajwani, Shrimati Babiben Moolji Dayal, Kumari Nooru Peermahomed and Shrimati Jayavati A. Kaji spoke on the occasion. Shri Shawakbhai, in a brief reply, expressed that honour done to him was done to the organisation and the children's cause for which, with the blessings of his friends and well-wishers, may he continue to do his best.

During the period under report, the Marine Drive Balkan-ji-Bari Unit visited Bal Bhawan and Kamala Nehru Park. The Andheri Balkan-ji-Bari Unit visited Raj Bhawan and Bal Bhawan. The Grant Road Balkan-ji-Bari Unit visited Bal Bhawan, Taraporevala Aquarium, Mint and Museum, Gateway of India, Rats Exhibition and Kamala Nehru Park. The Chembur Balkan-ji-Bari Unit visited Victoria Gardens. The Waterfield (Bandra) Balkan-ji-Bari Unit visited Victoria Gardens. The Waterfield (Bandra) Balkan-ji-Bari Unit started Sewing classes. The Dadar Balkan-ji-Bari Unit visited Bal Bhawan, Ambarnath and Kanheri Caves. The Pimpri Balkan-ji-Bari Unit visited Ramtakri and cantonment Garden at Poona. The Ghatkoper Balkan-ji-Bari Unit organised a "Children's Week" with a varied programme of sports, exhibitions and film shows. The Chowpatty Balkan-ji-Bari Unit was visited by the Poet "Sundaram" and some Delhi Balkan-ji-Bari Workers. The Relief Camps Committee visited the Mulund, Akbar and Kalyan Camps.

All are most welcome to join this premier All-India Children's Association, Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh. Please send for its full particulars and enrolment forms Dada — "Gulistan," Khar—Bombay 21, (that postal address is enough for correspondence), mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing an one anna stamp for postage. You will be informed which Balkan-ji-Bari Unit you should join for your regular recreational programmes. If there is no Balkan-ji- Bari Centre near about your place, you will be told what else to do. Dada will be very gald to hear from you.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada

BARI KIDS IN KAMALA NEHRU PARK

Children of the Agripada Balkan-ji-Bari unit on a visit to the Kamala Nehru Park.

ART NOTES

By D. G. Vyas.

Unity achieved by art—Sameness of conception and fundamentals—Diversity in regional traits—propaganda retards progress—No development without planning—Music needs academies—Education and audio-visual agencies—Art for appeal to people.

SYNTHESIS of culture and unity in life for which India is noted were achieved by her in a large measure, in the domain of art.

They have existed through centuries under the surface of diversity, but are partly obscured by it. Surface findings have led to accentuation of differences and even to conflicts, because they did not go to the depth of art.

Regional Patterns

The search for synthesis and unity needs to be carried on particularly in the sphere of art. This was the main point in the presidential speech of Bombay's Chief Justice, the Hon'ble Mr. M. C. Chagla, at the Drama Festival organised by the Bombay Tamil Sangham. Mr. Chagla referred to the various regional patterns of Indian culture and stressed the need of understanding and appreciation of them by the people. He made out a strong case for the search of unity in the diversity of regional patterns.

The process of unification initiated by independence has not yet touched the level of art and culture, as it is confined to the surface made up by politics and economics. For instance, the North and South have still remained separate cultural units, although both are politically and administratively united. Having seen such an unhappy state of affairs, Mr. Chagla exhorted the Tamil Sangham to interpret the Tamil culture to the North. He should have told the same thing to the North Indians. The spirit of estrangement which is not a negligible fault has continued from the past.

Forgotten Past

Ignorance of the immediate past is a part of the ugly legacy which the foreign rule has left behind it. The synthesis and unity which were achieved by India in the field of art had offered a great stimulus to its progress. This is the fact which cannot be disputed. It is only the appreciation which is needed to enable the people to rediscover their splendid achievements in the immediate past, but art-appreciation is, at present, at its lowest level.

Music, dance, painting or sculpture whether labelled as classical or folk, has the same fundamentals in every region. Variations in the technique of any are purely regional traits and not radical differences. From the point of view of fundamentals, arts in the North do not differ in any way from those in the South. The variations make the diversity which is a peculiar aspect of Indian culture.

South And North

This point will be illustrated by the case of dance and music. Kathakali, Kathak, Bharat Natyam and Manipuri are regarded by many as distinct types, but they are, so to say, the regional schools of the classical dance-technique which can be traced to the Bharat Natya Shastra. The same is the case with music. The Hindustani and Carnatak schools are governed by the same fundamental principles. They have come to stand apart only in the matter of stylisations and details regarding the technique.

Arts in the South do not stand on a shaky ground, because the people are deeply interested in them and are well informed about them. In the North, there is some confusion about every art. The field of music, dance or painting is dominated by sectarian and group interests and by the unhealthy spirit of rivalry among them every sect or group seeks advantage over others by establishing itself as an all-India school. The field of music is divided into camps which are trying to introduce to the people their set styles as the entire music. Painting has passed through a similar stage. The result has been that uninfluential minorities are left at a great disadvantage and that the lay public gets a wrong notion about art.

Propaganda In Art

Much harm is done by propaganda which necessarily accompanies the sectarian movement. Kathak, to cite an instance, has suffered tremendously through propaganda systematically carried on against it, notwithstanding the fact that it stands on the same footing with the Rajput painting and Dhruvapad singing in the preceding the foreign rule. Painting, music, dance, architecture and artistic handicrafts in their final forms were the products of collaboration by Hindus and Muslims. Art had firmly established itself as a binding force between the two communities.

And the same chapters of history supported by available relics will reveal the final form and extent of every art. They will show the tradition and its ramifications as the background to each art. A glance through the past will enable the people to appreciate the entire sphere of music or dance when they are asked to accept some set style or a particular school as the whole of it. The dissemination of the knowledge

"SHIVA"

A unique piece of sculpture from Ellora, photographed by Pratap Mungekar of Sir J. J. School of Art.

matter of refinement and beauty of the form and technique. The supporters of Kathakali, Bharat Natyam and Manipuri should not claim themselves to be appreciative of classical dance, as long as they carry with them prejudice against Kathak.

Propaganda is at times, designed to suppress truth. An assertion is made by some that music had sunken to its lowest level during the Muslim period and that it was raised to its present height by the founders of contemporary sects of executants. This amounts to perversion of historical facts. Propagandists should resort to straight ways in order to glorify their favourites. They must desist from distorting history and misleading the uninformed public.

Lessons Of Import

The immediate past has much to convey especially to the North. Synthesis and unity, which are taken by some as sheer platitudes, will seem to have been a concrete reality in the chapters of history of the immediate past of every Indian art will be conducive to appreciation of the sameness of conception and fundamentals in the North and South. Propagandists and sectarians will find themselves fully exposed if at least the enlightened sections of the people will be so equipped with the knowedge of art as to be able to challenge their claims.

No Sign Of Development

Organised by the All-India Fine Arts and Crafts Society, the International Contemporary Art Exhibition was inaugurated by President Rajendraprasad at New Delhi on May 5. Speaking on this occasion the President observed that India was looking forward to a great and inspiring development in the realm of fine arts as in all other respects. The President voiced the feelings of those who are anxious to see Indian arts rising again to the height once attained by them.

Conditions of freedom have given ground for optimism, so far as the future of arts is concerned; but the realities do not promise any exciting change taking place in the situation in near future. The official schemes being of an academic nature are not expected to ensure any great development of arts as they do not offer enough scope to artists to display their creative abilities. Sculpture, natural painting and civic decorations executed on a public scale mark real development in art, but constructional works and the building up of new townships are left outside the sphere of art. In fact no project has yet been worked out in which artists might get full freedom to work.

Disappointing Statement

The proposal to form an Academy of Karnatic music has been dropped for the time being. A disappointing statement to this effect was made by the K. D. Malaviya, Deputy Minister of Education, in the House of the People on May 12. The reason assigned by his was that no agreement was reached by the Government of India and the participating states on the question of allocation of expenditure.

Travancore-Cochin is reported to have expressed its unwillingness to participate in the scheme on the ground that it is maintaining a fully fledged music college. Since the Academy is a higher institution, additional expenditure involved in its establishment should be considered as an investment in the interest of music. It is surprising that the states in the South which is eminently a music-minded region should have failed to come to an agreement on the question which is of vital importance to music. In the context of things, one would like to know where the Academy of the Hindustani music has rested. Probably this Academy too has not gone beyond the stage of paper constitution.

Audio-Visual Methods

The National Board of Audio-Visual Education is the latest to appear in the chain of bodies set up by the Government of India to stimulate the progress of arts and education. Several recommendations were made by this Board in its very first meeting which was held in New Delhi on May 6. All of them aim at the increased and varied use of the audio-visual technique and equipment in schools. It is necessary to inquire, in this connection, whether the Board is merely in an advisory capacity or it enjoys any measure of the executive authority, as some authority is needed to carry out the Board's several recommendations.

For instance, the Board has envisaged the development of children's theatres in schools and composition of special dramas for them. How will this scheme be worked out? Mere recommendations will have no value, if they are not implemented. The Government should clearly define the authority in every case in which a national body for art or education is set up. It should also see that there is no overlapping in the spheres and functions of the various bodies.

This new board's task will be to encourage the use of the various audio-visual methods in schools so as to enlarge the scope of education through books. The radio, film, gramophone and art will be included in the methods of audio-visual education; but one would like to know whether the Government has any scheme on its anvil to prevent miseducation of children outside the schools through exposure to undesirable cine-posters and film-songs recorded in abundance by gramophone companies. Something needs to be done soon to check the process of miseducation of children or to counteract the evil effect of the audio-visual agencies which are carrying on their trade to the detriment of the educational and cultural interests of children. Will the National Board of Audio-Visual Education which has drawn up an ambitious programme begin to think on these lines?

It is refreshing to learn that the Government of Rajasthan has resorted to the medium of art and to the art of exhibition in order to popularise its development programmes. A "development" exhibition was recently held in Jaipur. Its focal point was the section of the sheep and wool industry which was illustrated by maps, charts and models. The Government of Rajasthan has set an example of resorting to art as an approach to the people.

Approach Through Art

Since the emphasis in the Five-Year Plan is on co-operation of the people, the plan needs to be introduced to them through every available channel. In view of the very large proportion of illiteracy, printed information is bound to have a limited circulation. Art will then be the proper medium to interpret the plan to the people. The Central Government and States should, therefore, devise a scheme of a Five-Year Plan Exhibition to be taken to the remotest parts of the country, so that the people to whom newspapers and radio-broadcasts do not approach might come to know something about the plan. The point, which has to be stressed in this connection. is that first-rate artists should be engaged for this task, so that the exhibits might be of a high standard.

'HAVEN'T WE MET BEFORE?'

EX-PRESIDENT TRUMAN enjoyed an encounter with a San Francisco resident who discovered that the man he thought looked like Mr. Truman was Mr. Truman.

A chauffeur was driving Mr. Truman, Mrs. Truman, and daughter Margaret to the home of George Killion, president of the American President Lines, in San Francisco the night of March 22. The driver got the wrong house.

Mr. Truman went to the door, but the unidentified resident said, "No, Mr. Killion doesn't live here." Then he peered intently at his caller and said: "Say, I hope your feelings won't be hurt, but you look exactly like Harry Truman."

"This probably will disturb you," replied Mr. Truman, "but I am Harry Truman."

Jungle Orchestra Tunes Up At Night

MALAYA PATROLS TRUDGE THROUGH SNAKE-RIDDEN GRASS

RENE CUTFORTH gives a first-hand account of the fighting against Communist guerillas in the Malayan jungle, where 50,000 soldiers of eight different races are playing a deadly game of hide-and-seek in some of the densest and most difficult country in the world.

THE Malayan jungle where 50,000 soldiers of eight different races are now playing a deadly game of hide-and-seek, is, except for some parts of South America, the densest and most difficult forest country in the world. It is a wet, evergreen mass of fierce vegetation about the size of England, often 100 feet high, and sweltering all the year round in a temperature of about ninety degrees at midday.

The only people who really know it are the Sakai and other primitive aboriginal tribes who live in its thickest depths on roots and grubs and wild honey and the birds and the jungle pig which they hunt with blow-pipes and tiny bows and arrows. But these peoples take no part in the fighting, though they have occasionally resisted raids on their settlements by starving Communist guerillas.

The soldiers—the British, the Gurkhas, the Africans from Kenya, the men from Fiji, as well as the indigenous Malays, Chinese, and Indians—have had painfully to work out their own methods of living and fighting in the jungle, for they were not bred in the forest. Of all the fighting men, only the few jungle trackers from Borneo called Ibans are really at home there, and they have been distributed among the other units as specialists.

These men can tell from the look of a few blades of grass on a jungle trail exactly how many and what kind of men last passed that way and how long ago.

Primitive Mode

The method of warfare painfully evolved by all these strangers in the end resembles, as you might expect, the fighting methods of the aboriginal Sakai who, in the days of the Japanese occupation, were known sometimes to follow army stragglers in the forest for days, totally invisible, known to be present only by the occasional flights of arrows out of dark thickets which kept the strangers moving in whatever direction the Sakai wanted them to move, a kind of nightmare hide-and-seek. And though it is unlikely that any unit in Malaya is one-tenth as good at these jungle tactics as the Sakai are, nevertheless they have learned a great deal in a short time.

In the jungle it is not long before a man from Suffolk, for instance, finds himself able to live—and with some relish—in all the strained alertness of his Stone Age hunting ancestors: all his senses alive and concentrated in deadly silence and stealthiness on the primitive business of seeing and not being seen, knowing and not being known, killing and not being killed. This is a war where parade-ground training is at a discount, and a man relies on his own eyes, ears, and nose and, as time goes on, more and more on queer intuitions and hunches which he has learned to respect in himself because he finds they are right. In England the horse is a noble animal and the dog is the friend of man, but in the jungle the compendium of all the virtues is—the cat.

The Commonwealth armies live scattered around the jungle's edge, usually in units of not more than company strength, for unless there is hard information pin-pointing a very considerable headquarters of guerillas, a platoon is a big patrol. Each unit has its own Operations room, the walls covered with air photographs showing what appear to be identical squares of the same thick, woolly rug—the jungle, but each covered with a network of white lines marking the streams, the only forest features where appearance remains constant for two weeks together. Any Company Headquarters at any time usually has one routine patrol out on the job, a platoon standing by as reserve for any special emergency, and the next 'resting', as it is called, which means any form of activity not actually jungle-bound.

Standing By

When news of a possible kill comes through to 'Ops.' off the telephone, there is a brief clamour of orders and telephone bells, and the 'stand-by' platoon which has been resting, fully armed and booted with its packs ready to slip on, parades in front of 'Ops.' for a quick inspection by its commander under the broiling sun, hops into trucks, and is away in five minutes.

I watched a number of patrols of various races go out on these special operations in the Malayan jungle, and accompanied some of them. The routine patrols sometimes live in the forest for weeks at a time. The methods evolved by various units differ a good deal and their reaction to the basic experience is not at all what you would expect. All the obvious guesses are wrong.

The Africans, for instance, find the wet heat of Malaya almost insupportable. The Fijians do not find the jungle a sort of home-from-home. The British, from their wet, cold, northern shore, have as good a record—in fact a slightly better record—in jungle successes than anybody else. They are just as healthy as the Africans and more so than the Malays.

An average patrol consists of about twenty men. Everyone carries a pack weighing as little as he can make it weigh, but it has to have rations in it, a complete change of clothing, a 'poncho,' which is a sort of waterproof cape or groundsheet which can be used as a shelter at night, a tin of mosquito-repellent paste, and anti-malarial tablets. The War Office did elaborate a jungle mosquito net like a bee-keeper's veil, but though it only weighs a few ounces, and seems efficient, most men prefer not to take it, since the extra few ounces in that country in that heat can come to seem intolerable.

Useful Arms

The patrol carries a bren gun, light, small rifles painted green with flash eliminators at the muzzles, and a light automatic gun, like a Sten, but more handy, called the 'Owen' gun. Curiously enough, the old 'discharger cup' which went out of fashion at the beginning of the 1939 war has come into its own in the jungle. It is a device for shooting a grenade from a rifle up to about 300 yards, and has been found very useful in the scrub-jungle or immature jungle called 'belucca' which is only about five feet high and harbours guerilla look-out posts.

This is the standard average equipment, but it is an individualistic war and all the rules are relaxed. I met a unit armed almost entirely with shotguns. 'You're very lucky in the jungle', its commander said, 'if you have as much as thirty yards visibility, so what's the good of taking a rifle? If a man is doging and ducking into the leaves ahead of you, you've much more chance of hitting him with a shotgun which has a spread. We use the biggest shot—five to a cartridge. And we've got another barrel ready for the next chap.'

Snake-Infested

Surrounding the jungle's edge the vast plains of tough, sharp grass called *'lalang'*, bright green but stiff like dead vegetation and growing in clumps nearly two feet high, are to be avoided if possible for various reasons. It is very hot in the 'lalang' if the sun is shining, there is no cover for moving men, and it is full of snakes. And if it is raining, the patrol will be wet to the skin in twenty seconds. 'Lalang' also has the curious property of catching fire, bright green as it is. Sometimes the sun sets whole acres of it ablaze.

On the jungle's edge there is usually a strip of 'belucca', or scrub jungle, which may be a mile thick, and except for the swamp this is the worst country of all for discomfort, but not for danger. Visibility is good. The scrub jungle is about shoulder high, usually, and very dense and tough. It looks like a kind of giant bracken with stems like ash-plants, and ploughing through it is a miserable business, for the sun's heat is reflected from the leaves into the faces of the men who are drenched in sweat after a minute in it, and very soon begin to look as if they had been boiled.

Snakes live in the *'belucca'* and jungle pig which stampede suddenly giving away the patrol position.

It is in this country that, occasionally, the look-out post of the local guerillas gives itself away and the grenade discharge is brought to bear on some small group of bandits burrowing into the scrub to escape.

The virgin jungle which the *'belucca'* surronds like a fringe comes usually as a relief unless it happens to be made of bamboos, which grow so thickly together in some areas that the only way through is by cutting the juicy stems with a *'parang'*, a thick, Malay knife like a butcher's cleaver but two feet long. There is a white flash of water as the *'parang'* severs each stem at one shot, but this type of progress is frowned upon in the latest jungle instructions: the noise of chopping can be heard for miles and it is best to avoid bamboo altogether. In the deep forest there is a cathedral gloom and silence. A low undergrowth at the base of the trees may conceal anything from a bandit to a twenty-foot python or even a tiger. The visibility is poor. You can, if you are experienced, vanish silently in less than a second. And so can the bandits.

Ninety per cent of patrols, even the ones which last for weeks, are marked on the report as 'N.T.R.'—nothing to report. At night, when no one—guerilla or soldier—has the temerity to risk drowning or a broken neck along the jungle trails, the silence which all day has been kept immaculate, except for a jungle bird with three melancholy notes or the scolding of a tribe of monkeys, is broken at last by an orchestra: an orchestra which tunes exactly at dusk, whose treble is a million million mosquitoes in unison with a tenor of green birds and a bass of frogs booming pompously from every tussock of grass in the marshes.

Strange screams and whistles and a heavy grunting from the forest above an incessant trilling of crickets like muffled telephone bells brings on the night, as the sweating soldiers make shelter out of branches and ponchos, change their sodden clothing, and settle down, without cigarettes, for the brew-up on smokeless stoves and the short night's rest before they take the trail again at first light in the morning.—*(BBC's General Overseas Service).*

Where Danger Lies

"Danger to the animal trainer doesn't lie so much in the savage nature of the animals as in their jealousy of one another — and of the trainer!"—Mechthild Nawiasky, in a BBC programme.

Ralph Waldo Emerson

Emerson's Philosophy Of Individualism

RALPH WALDO EMERSON, celebrated philosopher, essayist and poet, was perhaps the first American to expound in clear, ringing tones the gospel of individualism.

Reading Emerson, whose 150th birth anniversary will be marked May 25, reminds one of his own soul and of the stern duty to be true to his own highest ideals.

The core of Emerson's message is to be found in his essay entitled "Self-Reliance." It tells people not to seek truth by opening the books of wise men. It does something more shocking. To those who had been accustomed for generations to look to their preachers for guidance, it declared that the clergy could give them no help. The only place where truth can be found, Emerson asserted over and over again, is in one's own soul.

"Nothing is at last sacred but the integrity of your own mind."

"What I must do is all that concerns me, not what people think."

"Insist on yourself; never imitate."

"Nothing can bring you peace but yourself."

"The purpose of life seems to be to acquaint man with himself."

Aphorisms like the above are inspiring because they lead to independence of judgment and to a wholesome effort to look at life with one's own eyes. It is, in a sense, the essence of democracy, and reveals Emerson as a brother of Thomas Jefferson. Both believed in the goodness of human nature, and both considered the common man the best judge of his own welfare.

SYNTHETIC CULTURE

Every constituent part of Emerson's philosophy could be traced to European or Oriental sources, where he found his inspiration. Compensation (the balancing of good and evil in nature and fate), self-reliance, and the "oversoul" (akin to the modern subconscious) —each had its advocates elsewhere from early times. But he was the first American writer to synthesise those concepts and to weave them into a fabric stout enough to serve as a sail against the winds of opposing doctrine. This fabric, although derided and opposed by many of his contemporaries, has since gained an honoured place in the American heritage.

Emerson was born in Boston, Massachusetts, on May 25, 1803, in a family of clergymen. His father died when he was only eight, and his mother found it hard to support her six children, his aunt, Mary Moody Emerson, aided Emerson's upbringing.

MEETS CARLYLE

Entering Harvard University 1817, Emerson earned his way a messenger and waiter. studies at the Harvard Divi School, which he joined on aunt's advice, were interrupted incipient tuberculosis. He however, "approbated to preach in 1828, but four years later gave up the clergy and sailed Europe. There he met the men whose work and ideas most to him—Carlyle, Coleri and Wordsworth. He return with his life work clearly fore him.

Emerson made a second trip England and France in 1847, he again visited the Carlyles met the literary notables of day. In the 1850's he became sorbed in the anti-slavery issue national events. His attitude ward the Civil War was one rejoicing for the national which it called forth.

FULL OF EPIGRAMS

As a poet Emerson was most even, capable of only bare, verse. But his poems dwell truth, universal in its applicat rather than upon those personal feelings which every reader can share. His dozen great poems pos sess, as Van Wyck Brooks remark ed, "a nervous, intellectual str swift, clear and cold as a mou tain stream."

His essays are full of epigram which have become household words. He is one of the most quot able and, with Shakespeare Pope, among the most quoted. fragment of his wisdom frequent ly outshines the works in which they are scattered.

After 60 he wrote and thought nothing new. His last years, how ever, were brightened by the hon nours heaped upon him. Harvard conferred on him an honorary LL.D. degree and made him a trus tee; the great of the world flocked to his Concord doorstep; he tra velled like a king to California and then again to Europe and to Egypt. He was nearly 80 when he died of pneumonia on April 27, 1882.

Emerson belonged to one of the greatest creative periods in Amer rican literature and remains one of the most inspiring.

'Voice' Donors To Film Stars

MOVIE MUSIC IS PROCESSED IN STUDIOS

WHEN Steward Granger appeared in the film *The Magic Bow*, Yehudi Menuhin did the actual fiddling while Granger just went through the motions. One of Paganini's pieces had to be played on three strings at once, but when Louis Levy, the film's musical director, listened to Menuhin's performance, he could hear clearly that the three strings were not being struck simultaneously, writes Dennis Holman in John Bill.

He said so frankly to Menuhin, who explained that only the construction of the violin Paganini used a century before had made the original *tour de force* possible. Menuhin had been able to get away with his rendering on the concert platform, but not with the microphone amplifying his faults. It looked like a serious problem, then Menuhin handed Levy his reserve Stradivarius. "Louis," he said, "we'll play it as a duet. In the difficult passages I'll strike only two strings, while you strike the third."

Levy, the doyen of British film music directors, regards that duet with Menuhin as the highlight of forty years spent in making music for the movies. He is bald, energetic little man of fifty-eight, now head of the music department of Associated British Pictures at Elstree.

It was Levy who solved the big problem of the first "all-singing" pictures—that of finding glamorous stars with good voices. In 1930, he was working on a film in which the star, well known in musical comedy, was found to lack a top note, and it suddenly struck Levy as perfectly feasible to have a second singer who would sing just that one top note at the critical moment. It worked, and Levy went on to extend the technique successfully, until he was adding complete voices to filmed gestures.

The limit was reached when Patricia Roc "played" a spinet and "sang" in *The Wicked Lady*. A ghost voice was used, but later, when it was foun dthat the song was too short, the voice was not available. An extra bit was added by a second voice. This was still not enough, but the second voice was also not available when required to lengthen it. So the final extension was added by a third voice.

Professional Secret

Voice ghosting was once a close professional secret, with the best ghosts, such as Anona Winn, working practically under cover. Publicity men went to elaborate lengths to maintain fans' illusions, and were so successful at first that even the BBC was fooled. "One day a variety producer rang me up from Broadcasting House," says Levy. "He demanded to know why it was that every film star who sang like an angel on the screen had a cold or mumps whenever he tried to get her for a broadcast!"

Levy's technique for filming music is today very different from his early crude attempts. For the first few years after the introduction of talkies, the music and sound effects were recorded on the set, along with the dialogue. It was a tedious process, and kept singers and musicians hanging about through the interminable changes of props, lighting and camera positions.

With so many things that could go wrong, a dozen "takes" for each sequence was the rule rather than the exception. Once, Jack Hulbert made twenty-six takes, and finally had to be content with the first.

When the Jessie Matthews film, *First A Girl*, was being made in 1935, the unit had to go on location at night and in the depth of winter. The set consisted of a giant bird cage, with chorus girls in flimsy bird costumes, but next to nothing else, swinging on the perches. Filming and recording took so long that, before they were halfway through the number, the shivering girls were falling off their perches. "Fortunately," Levy adds, "film music has progressed since then."

The modern sound track, he explains, is a composite of sometimes as many as twenty-four other tracks used together. But only the dialogue is actually recorded on the set. Every other sound—music, footfall, door-slam, shot, crash, roar, splutter, bell, crowd effect—is produced independently and inserted later. This is the job of the music director and sound chief, working under the producer.

The operation begins with the sound conferences, of "battles" as Levy describes them, after which he and the sound chief return to their desks to produce the music and sound plots of the film, describing exactly where the music and sound effects will be inserted.

With his music plot approved by the producer, Levy next does a breakdown—an exact timing of each piece of music required against a second-by-second description of the action and ddialogue. The composer and his specialist arranges work from this. After their creations have been edited and timed, and the band parts written, recording begins in Levy's sound theatre. Recently rebuilt, it is one of the most up-to-date units of its kind in the world.

It was here that he made music recently for such films as *Captain Hornblower, Happy-Go-Lovely, The Hasty Heart, Where's Charley?* and *Valley Of Song*. The walls are painted in two shades of pink—rose and salmon. Levy's rostrum, impressive with coloured lights and switches, is wheeled into the centre. From this he directs an orchestra of headphoned musicians rising in tiers with their backs to the screen high up on the wall. Behind them, through double glass windows in their sound-proof rooms, are the soloists and choir.

King's Remark

The acoustics were poor in the Waterloo Room of Windsor Castle, where Levy had to give a concert before King George VI. A BBC engineer, R. H. Wood, now the engineer in charge of outside broadcasts, was handling microphone arrangements. After the performance, the King congratulated Levy, who then admitted that he had been worried in case the playing was too loud. On the contrary, the King reassured him, it was just right, adding, "I can always rely on Woodie. He wired the place for my show, and I must say he did very well."

Puzzled, Levy later asked an *aide-de-camp* what the King could have meant. "Oh," replied the ADC "His Majesty always refers to the Coronation as his show."

Levy has been in at the birth of many song hits. "Occasionally they happen by chance," he says. One night he was in Noel Gay's flat while the composer was idly strumming the piano. "I like that," said Louis. "Why don't you rewrite it as a song?" Gay did so, and it became "There's Something About A Soldier," which Cicely Courtneidge made one of her best-known songs.

His library, built up patiently over the last forty years, contains the works of most of the major composers and the sheet music of more than 20,000 popular songs. The only difficulty he has is with oriental music.

"Once I was asked to make Chinese music, and I did the best I could with the usual instruments of a European orchestra. But the producer was not satisfied and kept rejecting my efforts. In the end I made a recording of my first score, and played it backwards. The producer liked that. But he never learned the secret of my authentic Chinese music," says Louis Levy.

"Play-Backs" Of The Back Stage

TARRASCH DEFENCE

Chess

TARRASCH who introduced this defence to the Queen's Gambit into practice called it the "normal" defence and energetically recommended it. The main advantage of this defence lies in the ease with which Black can develop his Queen's Bishop.

Either Black's diagonal from QB1 to KR6 remains open or that from QKt2 to KR8 remains closed; in both cases the opposing Queen's Bishops are about equally well developed.

The defence is set up by the following moves:—1. P-Q4, P-Q4; 2. P-QB4, P-K3; 3. Kt-QB3, P-QB4, In Monte Carlo in 1903 the defence was considered sound but after the Prague tournament in 1908, 4. BPXP came to be regarded as practically refuting it. Nowadays however 4. BPXP is considered to offer white no clear advantage, so that there is no reason to condemn this defence.

Again the Tarrasch Defence can be divided into two sub-divisions, the classic in conjunction with 3. Kt-QB3, and the Half-Classic in conjunction with 3. Kt-KB3. The latter arises as a result of the temporary or indefinite postponement of Kt-QB3 giving rise to an unusual form.

It was first played in the games Von Bardleben vs. Tarrasch, Leipzig 1888 and Burn vs. Tarrasch, Breslau 1889.

The Prague variation runs as follows: 1. P-Q4, P-Q4; 2. P-QB4, P-K3; 3. Kt-QB3, P-QB4; 4. BPXP, KPXP; 5. Kt-B3, Kt-QB3; 6. P-KKt3, Kt-KB3; 7. B-Kt2, B-K2; 8. 0-0, 0-0.

M. Najdorf Vs. Dr. W. O. Cruz

Played in the Rio de Janeiro Tournament, December, 1946.

1. P-Q4, Kt-KB3; 2. Kt-KB3, P-Q4; 3. P-B4, P-K3; 4. Kt-B3, B-K2; 5. P-K3, P-B4; 6. QPXP, BXBP; 7. P-QR3, Castles; 8. PXP, KtXP; 9. KtXKt, PXKt; 10. B-K2, Kt-B3; 11. P-QKt4, B-K2; 12. B-Kt2, B-B3; 13. Q-Q2, B-K3; 14. Castles, P-QR3; 15. QR-B1, P-R3; 16. R-B5, BXB; 17. QXB, Q-Kt3; 18. Kt-Q4, QR-B1; 19. P-B4, KtXKt; 20. QXKt, RXR; 21. PXR, Q-Kt6; 22. P-B5, B-B1; 23. B-Q3, R-K1; 24. P-R3, QXP; 25. R-B3, Q-R4; 26. R-Kt3, P-B3; 27. QXPch.

Obviously not 27. QXBP?? Q-K8ch; 28. K-R2, QXRch; 29. KXR, PXQ.

27....., K-R1; 28. Q-B7, R-Kt1; 29. B-B4, Q-Q1; 30. P-K4, Q-K1; 31. QXRch and Black resigned.

English Opening

The following game won by Dr. S. Fazekas against P. H. Clarke was played in this year's Southern Counties Championship. P. H. Clarke was the runner up and Dr. Fazekas the winner to claim the honour again.

WHITE:—Dr. S. Fazekas.
BLACK:—P. H. Clarke.

1. P-QB4, Kt-KB3; 2. Kt-QB3, P-KKt3 (*1); 3. P-K4, P-Q3; 4. P-Q4, B-Kt2; 5. B-K2, Castles; 6. B-K3, QKt-Q2 (*2); 7. Q-Q2, P-B3; 8. B-R6, Q-R4 (*3); 9. BXB, KXB; 10. P-KKt4 (*4), P-KR3; 11. P-KR4, R-R1; 12. P-B4 (*5), Kt-B1; 13. P-KB5, P-K3; 14. Kt-R3, KPXP: 15. KtPXP, PXP (*6); 16. Castles QR, PXP; 17. QR-Kt1ch, Kt-Kt3; 18. Kt-B4, K-R2; 19. KtXKt, PXKt; 20. Q-B4 (*7), Q-KB4; 21. QXQP, Q-K3; 22. Q-B7ch, Q-Q2; 23. Q-K5, Q-K3; 24. R-B1, QXQ; 25. PXQ, Kt-Kt5; 26. BXKt, BXB; 27. KtXP (*8), K-Kt2; 28. KR-Kt1, P-KR4; 29. Kt-Q6, KR-KB1; 30. KtXP, B-K7; 31 R-K1, BXP; 32. P-K6, QR-K1 (*9); 33. Kt-Q6, BXKP; 34. KtXR, RXKt; 35. R-Kt5, K-B2; 36. P-Kt3, B-B4; 37. RXR, KXR; 38. K-Q2, P-B4; 39. K-B3 ,K-Q2; 40. R-Kt1, K-B3; 41. R-K1, P-R3; 42. R-K8 and Black resigned.

Too Much Freedom

(*1) This move gives White too much freedom in the centre. Preferable is 2...., P-Q4; at once. Now 3. PXP, KtXP; 4. Kt-B3, P-KKt3; 5. P-K4, KtXKt; 6. KtPX Kt, B-K2 leads to a well-known position of the King's Indian Defence, which Black is quite able to hold. 2...., P-B3 preparatory to P-Q4 is also playable. After the text move White takes the opportunity to attack the centre.

(*2) He misses another opportunity to contest the centre now by 6...., P-K4.

(*) The threat 9.....KtXP; 10. KtXKt, QXQch; 11. KtXQ, BXB is evaded by a simple exchange.

Pawn Formation

(*4) The usual procedure in this type of position—a storm by Pawns.

(*5) A remarkable Pawn formation. One would think that such a wide front would offer some target for attack. The fact that Black's Q side is cramped and the Queen on the wrong side of the board helps White's plans.

(*) 15...., P-KKt4 is fatal after 16. PXP, PXP; 17. QXPch, etc.

Cannot Save Both

(*7) Both the Kt and QP are in danger and he cannot save both by 20...., Kt-K1; because of 21. Q-B7ch, Kt-Kt2; 22. QXPch. and mate next move.

(*8) The decisive move which has been pending for a long time.

(*9) If 32...., BXRP; 33. P-K7, KR-K1; 34. Kt-Q6, B-B2; 35. KR-B1, and wins, the procedure being to bring the King to Q6.

(*6) 15.....P-KKt4 is fatal afto an inferior position.

Caro-Kann Defence

Played at Havana in 1952.

1. P-K4, P-QB3; 2. Kt-QB3, P-Q4; 3. Kt-B3, PXP; 4. KtXP, Kt-Q2 (*1); 5. P-Q4, QKt-B3 (*2); 6. Kt-B5, P-KKt3; 7. B-QB4, Kt-R3; 8. Kt-K5, P-K3; 9. Q-B3, Kt-B4; 10. P-B3, B-Kt2; 11. B-KKt5, Castles; 12. Kt-K4, P-KR4; 13. P-KKt4 (*3), P-B4; 14. PXKt, Black resigns (*4).

COMMENTS

(*1) The accepted continuations here are 4...., B-Kt5 and 4. ...., Kt-B3.

(*2) This is an altogether too artificial manoeuvre, which is promptly refuted by simple but powerful play.

(*3) White wins a price for example 13...., PXP; 14. KtXP (Kt4).

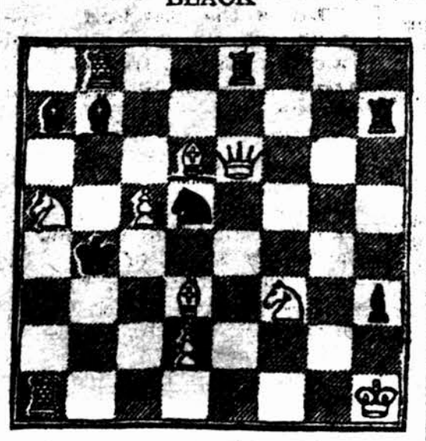
(*4) Black resigns as he has a hopeless position in addition to losing a piece.

—BHALCHANDRA V. KHARE.

BHALJI'S CHESS CORNER

PROBLEM NO. 36

BLACK



WHITE

White to move and mate in two moves.Solution next week.

Problem No. 35 Keymove:—P-B4.

The Lost Button

(Continued from Page 2 col. 5)

ter in the case of the garment of which I have been speaking.

For all these reasons I began to prepare myself to sew on the button. I remember that I was somewhat in a flutter the whole day, and that my excitement increased whenever I thought of it. I did not wish to ask people how to sew the button on, for I did not wish to be considered a fool, which of course I was, as I am loyally prepared to admit.

My first task, and one I considered essential, was to go to the Museum Library and borrow the encyclopedia, letter S. article "Sewing."

I now wish to object to the opinion that our encyclopedia is complete. There is absolutely nothing in it about sewing on buttons, under the letter S, article "Sewing on Buttons." The article is not there at all! Under the letter B I found an article on Buttons, but what did it say?"

"A button is an article of clothing used to join two parts. Buttons are fixed on by sewing. The ancient Egyptians were already acquainted with buttons, but the ancient Greeks and Romans were not. Buttons appeared in Bohemia with the arrival of Christianity."

So I looked into the article on Christianity to see if it mentioned buttons, but there was nothing about them there. If only I could find out how those ancient Egyptians sewed their buttons on! The article "Egypt": "In Egypt," I read under the letter E, "they used to put gold buttons into the hands of the dead priests or the priestess Ro, and thus they buried them."—But not a word about how they sewed them on.

I was therefore forced to rely on my own powers of combination. After careful thought I came to the conclusion that a systematic approach would be best. To approach the matter systematically! So I examined the buttons. I discovered that a button has four little holes.

At first it was a mystery to me what they were doing there, but on further investigation of the probable importance of these holes for the whole matter, I discovered that judging from all evidence available the cotton was probably passed through them; it seemed probable that the cotton was pushed through the holes with the help of that craftsman's aid, the needle. A needle, as I then read in the encyclopedia, is nothing more or less than a certain type of steel lever, which unlike a pig has one eye. I have two. Through this opening, I discovered, the cotton is drawn, and then with a movement which suggests one is trying to break something open, one apparently works the button on to the cotton, and then somehow or other it has to be twisted round and stuck through the trousers.

My imagination worked widly. Because I had heard somewhere that needles are brittle, I bought a gross. In addition I bought a dozen different reels of cotton, mainly black. I bought white cotton as well, to have something to turn to should black prove unsuitable. I had brown cotton too, but only for use in the direst need, should both black and white fail me.

In the shop where I bought all this they asked whether I wanted a thimble as well. I realised this must be something important and so I bought twenty. I decided by analogy that the thimble should be placed on toes and fingers; why and what for was a mystery to me. But to avoid any mistake I bought twenty, because I have ten toes and ten fingers.

When I wended my way home with my purchases I looked like a magician. I had a fine fire made in my room and sent out for three bottles of good wine. Fortified by a good supper and the wine, I took out the unfortunate trousers and set to work with a will. I remember to this day that the struggle was long and hard.

In the morning I was found lying on the floor, swathed in fourteen thousand yards of various coloured cotton, and dressed in my underwear. I was asleep on two hundred needles and my trousers were discovered sewn to the couch: I had a thimble on each of my twenty fingers and toes, and my calf was stitched to the carpet.

What could I do? — I bought myself a new pair of trousers.

—PRAGUE NEWS LETTER.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

SWAMPS CLEARED TO BRING LAND UNDER PLOUGH

LEFT: The Great Scarcies River, highway of the north-west of Seirra Leone Here, near the sea, the banks are lined with dense mangrove swamps. RIGHT: Peter Adames, chief of the rice research station, visits a farm run by a Native Authority on land cleared of Avicennia mangrove. Ditches on bunds keep out brakish water in the dry season and retain fresh water from flooding during the rains.

West Africa's River Of Plenty

SIERRA LEONE SEES END OF "HUNGRY SEASON"

BY DONALD MACROW

THE harvest from Sierra Leone's 50,000 acres of what once was mangrove swamps, now reclaimed and brought under rice cultivation, has taken the sting out of the dreaded months of July and August—the country's hungry season.

It is true that the feeding of Freetown is still something of a problem. As in other West African British territories, the Agricultural Department is running a race with a fast-increasing population and an improved standard of living; and in Sierra Leone, the answer is largely that of more and more rice. Everyone eats it. In many areas a man feels he is starving if he goes two days without rice, whatever else he may have eaten.

The Freetown problem is largely one of distribution and price. The Government's policy of buying stocks at harvest time, and releasing them during the scarce season, steadies prices. The scheme is working well; but it could not hope to control famine prices and the only long-term answer is to grow enough rice to ensure a good head on the national demand.

NEW CLEARINGS

Agricultural experts have found that it is useless expecting bigger yields of hill rice and for some time the policy has been to extend the areas under swamp rice. Apart from an increased yield in the order of two to one, the change tends to lesson the pressure on the over-worked soil inland, where the traditional system of shifting cultivation barely maintains the increasing population.

About 20 miles of the Great Scarcies river has been cleared of mangroves and rice has been planted instead. It is all harvested by hand and itinerant bands of farm labourers move from farm to farm as the crops ripen. The Rice Research Station at Rokupr is trying methods of mechanisation, working on small pilot plots where the problems of soft ground and stalk lengths can be studied economically. Over 20 years the yields of local rice farms have been increased by about 10 per cent, largely by the supply of better varieties of seed over the 30,000 acres of the Scarcies flats. A new rice mill has just been completed to handle the Scarcies crop and mechanical threshing machines are hired out to the bigger African farmers.

Now mangrove clearings are being made on the Southern coast of Sierra Leone and there are another 30,000 acres which are available for clearing between the Scarcies area and the border of French Guinea. The Research Station is still studying the factors concerned and, though generally they are confirming African principles as sound, there is still much to be done to bring methods up-to-date.

THEY BUILT A NEW RICE MILL

A new rice mill built by development funds in Mambolo village, centre of the great Scarcies rice-growing area.

The Obstinate Cork

This is a puzzle requiring a bottle, and a cork a size or two too small for the neck, so that if inserted in the ordinary way it would fall into the bottle. The bottle being held horizontally, with the cork resting just within the neck, the experimenter is invited to try whether he can, by blowing, force it into the bottle. If he does not know the secret, he will almost certainly fail.

On first trying this experiment the cork will be found to be forced out of, instead of into, the bottle, and the more vigorous the "blow," the quicker will be its return. This arises from the fact that the act of blowing drives a certain amount of air round the cork into the bottle. This compresses the air already contained in the bottle, so the cork goes in a little way, but the moment the compression ceases, the air expands, and in so doing forces the cork out again.

And yet, to anyone in the secret, the feat is perfectly simple. Take a quill or other small tube formed perhaps by rolling a sheet of paper, and blow steadily through this against the centre of the cork. The quantity of air in the bottle is now not increased, and the cork goes in without the least resistance.

* * *

SAFE ARRIVAL

He had just got a job in a railway station; but as the first train drew in he forgot the name of the station. He called out:

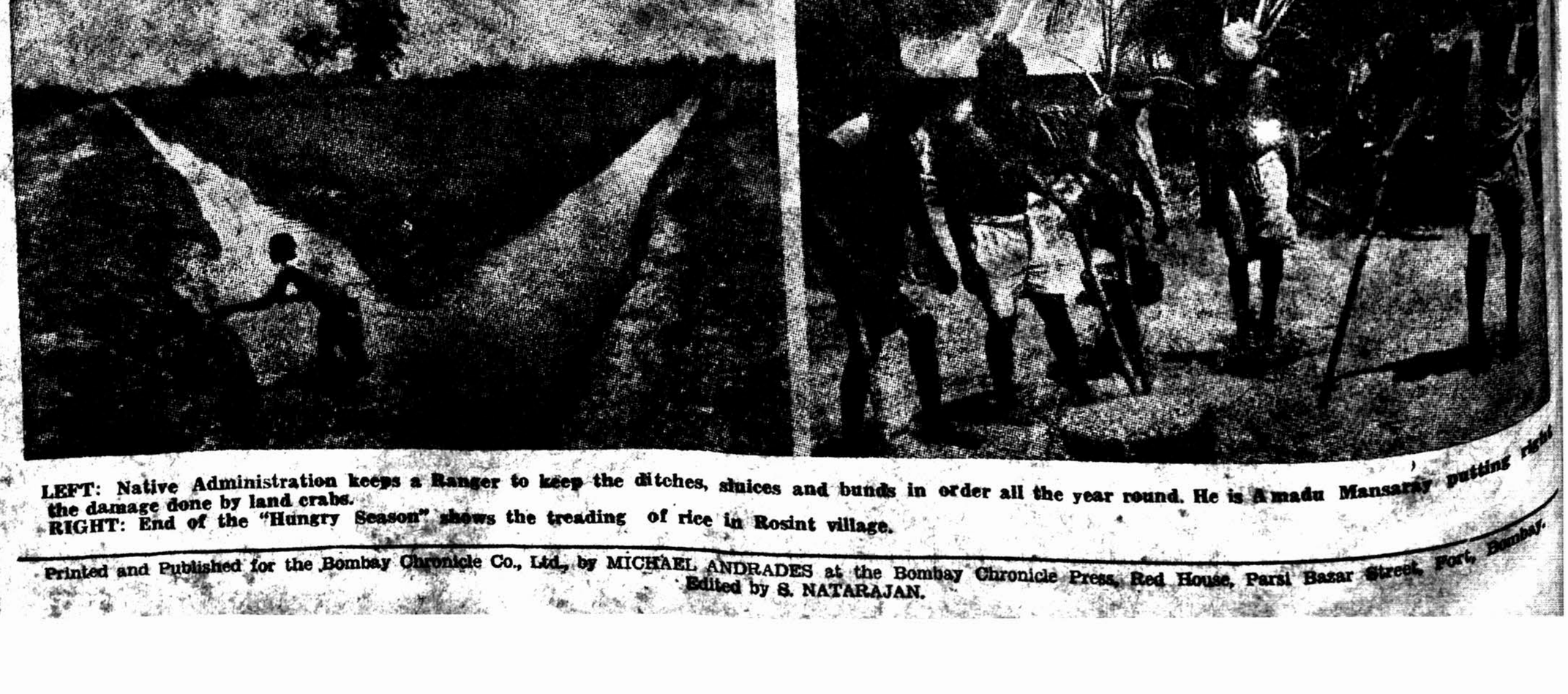
"Here you are for where you are going. All in there for here! Come out! If not, stay in."

* *

BLESSED ARE THE HUMBLE

Joys are not the property of the rich alone; nor has he lived long who at his birth and at his death has passed unnoticed.

HORACE.



LEFT: Native Administration keeps a Ranger to keep the ditches, sluices and bunds in order all the year round. He is Amadu Mansaray putting right the damage done by land crabs.
RIGHT: End of the "Hungry Season" shows the treading of rice in Rosint village.

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